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REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN ISLAMABAD

Delegations Arrive 25 Jan

BK251149 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Delegations from 10 more Muslim countries arrived in Islamabad today to attend the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. They are from Turkey, Tunisia, Algeria, Zambia, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Indonesia, Iraq, Sudan, Senegal and Comoros.

The Turkish foreign minister, Mr Hayrettin Erkmen, who is leading his country's delegation, told newsmen that the Turkish Government considers the Soviet action in Afghanistan as military intervention and an invasion by the Soviet troops. He said the Turkish delegation at the conference will maintain the same line. The Turkish foreign minister said he was happy that the meeting will provide an opportunity to him to have talks with his Pakistani brothers as well as his colleagues from other member countries.

The Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktas, said he has come to Pakistan on a call for solidarity of the Islamic people, whose area has been threatened.

The foreign minister of Zambia said that people of his country feel that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan cannot be justified or excused legally, politically or religiously.

The leader of the Algerian delegation, Mr (Mouloud Qumeziane) hoped that the conference as all other meetings between Muslims will meet with success.

The Tunisian foreign minister, Mr Fitouri, said: In this very particular moment when the Islamic nations are facing a big danger of intervention, there is need to be united against the possible threat that menaces and threatens our unity.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, said he expected the conference to come to a definite stand on what was happening in Afghanistan and also to pay attention to the plight of the Afghan refugees, which was a burden on Pakistan.

The Iraqi foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, hoped that the conference would help strengthen the solidarity of the Muslim world by taking a stand which would consolidate the principles of the nonalined movement.

The Sudanese minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr (Muhammad Mir-Bani Mubaddaq), said as a matter of principle aggression of a country against another, no matter from where the aggression is coming from, should not be accepted.

The Comoros foreign minister, Mr Ali Mroudjae, and leader of the (?Senegalese) delegation, Mr (Kaliluk Kane), said they are attending the conference to demonstrate the solidarity of the Muslim world with Pakistan because of the threats from its borders.

Further Arrivals

BK260232 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] Leaders of the delegations from several countries who arrived in Islamabad today for the Islamic foreign ministers conference have called for a unified stand by the Islamic world to meet the situation created by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The latest to arrive in Islamabad this afternoon are the delegations from Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Qatar, Oman and Djibouti.

The Saudi Arabian foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, has said he will place before the foreign minister's conference specific proposals that he has brought from his government in the face of the present situation.

Talking to newsmen on his arrival at Islamabad Airport tonight, he said he is confident that the conference will demonstrate the collective will of the Muslim countries to meet the situation arising out of the Soviet aggression, which not only threatens the independence of Muslim countries but also world peace and security. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said the Muslim world will pool its resources to meet the situation.

The Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Qa'iz 'Abd al-Munim Zawani, said the Muslim countries should support their Afghan brothers in meeting foreign aggression.

The Djibouti foreign minister, Mr Moumine Bahdon Farah, said his country would like the Muslim people of Afghanistan to recover their freedom and independence.

The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, told newsmen that the best solution to the problem is the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and allowing the Afghan people to decide their matters without outside interference.

The foreign minister of Qatar, Shaykh Hamad ibn Suhayn Al Thani, said if the Muslim countries did not take any action against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, this kind of action could be repeated somewhere else also. He said he is carrying a message from the amir of Qatar for President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The Bangladesh foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, has said the situation in Afghanistan poses a threat to the security of the Islamic countries and also to the countries in this region. Talking to newsmen on his arrival in Karachi this afternoon from Dacca, he said the tragic happenings in Afghanistan have come as a shock to the people of all Muslim countries and have added a new dimension to the situation. He hoped the Islamic foreign minister's conference would be fruitful in finding a way out of this crisis facing the Islamic countries. Prof Shamsul Haq is due to leave for Islamabad tomorrow morning.

The foreign minister of Morocco, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, also arrived in Karachi at the head of a seven-member delegation on his way to Islamabad. In an interview, he said the Islamic foreign minister's conference will help promote closer solidarity among the Muslim countries.

Delegations from Mali, (?Libya) and Mauritania also flew into Karachi this afternoon.

Chatti Remarks

BK251610 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat, Mr Habib Chatti, has expressed his belief that the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries will strengthen the efforts to end the external intervention in Afghanistan.

Addressing a Juma [Friday] congregation in Islamabad today, he expressed regret concerning the military intervention on the part of a big power in Afghanistan and said that all Muslim countries should unite to face this challenge. Mr Habib Chatti said that the Islamic countries are now facing two grave issues: the external intervention in Afghanistan and the Zionist occupation of Arab territories. Both issues are to be discussed at the conference.

Pakistani Minister on Delay

BK251752 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, briefing newsmen at Islamabad Airport tonight said the conference has been postponed by half a day following a request by the Iranian foreign minister, Mr Qotbzadeh, to enable some more countries to participate in the conference. Pakistan was informed that some countries felt that the inauguration should not coincide with the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt. They felt that this would divert attention from that event. Mr Shahi said as a result of consultation, the request has been acceded to.

Answering a question, Mr Agha Shahi said the Iranian foreign minister gave the indication that these countries included Syria, Libya, and South Yemen, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Replying to a correspondent, the adviser on foreign affairs said the secretary general of the Islamic Conference had informed Afghanistan about the convening of the conference.

Asked if the representatives of Afghan refugees would be allowed to attend the conference, he said it is a very delicate and sensitive matter and it is for the conference to consider this question.

Mr Agha Shahi in reply to another question said the Iranian delegation to the conference will be led by the deputy foreign minister. Asked about the agenda of the conference, he said it is the situation in Afghanistan and the events interlinked with it. He said any other question can be added to the agenda if approved by two-thirds of the members of the conference.

Replying to another question whether the conference would consider boycotting the Moscow Olympics, Mr Agha Shahi said if this proposal is moved, the conference would consider it.

Asked about what Pakistan's expectations were for the conference, Mr Agha Shahi said they expected the conference to call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. They also expect the conference to express its views about military intervention. Also, it would focus attention on the problems of the Afghan refugees and the need for increased aid for their maintenance. He said they also expected that the Islamic world would make a substantial contribution to ameliorating the plight of these refugees.

Replying to yet another question, Mr Agha Shahi said they hoped to conclude the business of the conference on the 28th, although the conference is beginning half a day late. However, it is up to the foreign ministers to extend it if they feel that the business of the conference calls for it.

Saudi Foreign Minister Comment

LD252114 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal this evening arrived in Islamabad at the head of the Saudi delegation to the extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers which is to open on Sunday to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He was welcomed at the airport by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, the Saudi ambassador, embassy officials and Pakistani officials.

On arrival, the foreign minister expressed hope that the conference will lead to a unified stand by the Islamic states in facing Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, which threatens not only Afghan independence but also the peace and security of the international community. He said that the holding of the conference in Pakistan was appropriate since it is particularly affected by the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. The minister also expressed hope that the conference will be fruitful, that it will stress the problem which threatens the Islamic states and will help to provide the means for confronting the aggression, even though it is an aggression by one of the world's superpowers.

He emphasized that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan threatens the small states and constitutes a great danger to world peace, adding that the conference will serve the interests of all developing and Islamic states in confronting Soviet neocolonialism. Prince Sa'ud went on to say that it is not a matter of adopting a position against the Soviet Union, but of trying to adopt a stand which will serve the interests of the Islamic states and protect their independence.

He said: We hope we will be able at the conference to crystallize the ways and means which will insure the protection of the interests of the Islamic states. He said he will submit definitive proposals to the conference.

Agenda Discussed 26 Jan

BK261724 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The committee of senior officials of the Islamic foreign ministers conference at its meeting in Islamabad today formulated its recommendations concerning the organizational aspects of the extraordinary session of the conference which is to open tomorrow. Mr Niaz A. Naik of Pakistan was elected chairman of the committee and Mr ('Ali Doem) was elected vice chairman.

According to conference sources, the Officials Committee unanimously decided that the basic and important issues of the conference should be the situation in Afghanistan and events in the region closely related to the Afghanistan situation. According to these sources, views were expressed at the meeting that the conference should discuss Jerusalem and Palestine. It has been reported that the committee unanimously agreed to recommend the inclusion of this issue on the conference agenda.

The conference sources said the committee also unanimously agreed to recommend the inclusion on the agenda of a general item on the question of other Muslim countries against whom external pressures were being exerted. The sources said that according to the rules, the conference can discuss only the specific issue for which it was convened, but other issues can also be included on the agenda with the approval of a two-thirds majority.

The Officials Committee also decided that since the conference will not discuss issues of a different nature, there should be only one committee, namely the Political Committee. This committee will appoint a working committee to prepare the draft. Since Pakistan is the host country, the foreign secretary, Mr S. Shahnawaz, will preside over the Political Committee meetings. It is known that the Officials Committee unanimously agreed that the concluding session of the conference will be held the morning of the 29th, when the final statement and resolutions will be approved.

According to the program prepared by the Officials Committee, the Moroccan foreign minister, as the chairman of the last Islamic foreign ministers conference, will formally convene the meeting of the conference at 1000 tomorrow morning. Later, he will ask President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to deliver the inaugural speech, which will be followed by three speeches by nominated leaders of delegations. After the inaugural session, the proceedings will be adjourned for a short time during which leaders of the delegations will formally be introduced to the president and they will have tea with him.

After the session resumes, the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, will be appointed by the chairman of the extraordinary session and after a brief speech by him, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Mr Habib Chatti, will address the session. Following his speech, the session will be adjourned for 10 minutes. This will be followed by a (?closed) session of the conference which will review the report of the high officials committee.

The conference sources said the Political Committee of the conference will start working tomorrow afternoon and its meetings will be held along with the full session. It has been learned that the Political Committee will be directed to complete its work by Monday afternoon. It has also been learned that the Officials Committee has decided to recommend the assistant information secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat, Mr (Qasim Zuhairi), as the official spokesman of the conference.

No Discussion of Islamic Bomb

BK261554 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Islamabad today described as ridiculous a report published in a Kuwaiti newspaper that the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad will discuss the making of an Islamic atomic bomb. The spokesman said that no member country presented any proposal for the conference to discuss the issue.

Chatti Press Conference

OW262126 Paris AFP in English 2105 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 26 (AFP)--The secretary general of the special conference of Islamic nations on the Afghanistan situation said tonight that the meeting, which opens tomorrow, would "certainly not" take any sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Talking to newsmen, Secretary General Habib Chatti said the conference decisions would be rather "political" than "of a war-like character." Mr Chatti added that no doubt questions such as that of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics and of the possibility of severance of diplomatic ties between the Moslem world and the Soviet Union would be debated in plenary session, but that "there won't be any concrete decisions."

"We are not here," the secretary general declared, "to condemn the Soviet Union in its capacity of leader of one of the two camps, of the East's leading power. Rather, the principle is at stake of the interference of any power (today the Soviet Union) in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan."

Mr. Chatti, a Tunisian, was asked what point there was to the conference if it failed to take a firm stand with regard to the Soviet Union. He replied that there was a considerable "moral, political significance in the fact that 40 countries grouping 800 million Moslems take an unfavorable view of a specific action."

More on Press Conference

LD262348 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2120 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 26 January--Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti has stated that the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference includes the problems of Palestine and Jerusalem in addition to the main topic, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Speaking at a press conference tonight, Chatti intimated that Syria and the PLO might attend the conference. He affirmed that the Libyan delegation will arrive in Islamabad tomorrow to attend the conference.

Chatti also said that the Islamic countries do not accept the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He said that the conference will discuss the political aspects of the Afghanistan question.

He also intimated that an Islamic summit conference might be held should there be a further deterioration of the situation in Afghanistan.

Haq, Shahi Meet Delegates

BK261118 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 26 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, today met the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Mr Habib Chatti, the foreign ministers and leaders of delegations of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad. The meeting with Mr Habib Chatti, which took place in the Foreign Office, lasted half and hour. Also present on the occasion was the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, and the assistant secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Mr (?Zafrul Islam).

The president also received the foreign ministers and leaders of the delegations separately at the Foreign Office: They included the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Turkey, Sudan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The adviser of foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, is holding a reception in honor of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries and leaders of the delegations this evening.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives

LD270954 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Jan--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has blamed the Islamic peoples for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Israel's occupation of Arab Jerusalem.

Speaking in Islamabad yesterday evening on his arrival for the Islamic foreign ministers conference, Shaykh as-Sabah said that what has taken place in Afghanistan "was the result of what took place earlier when Israel occupied Jerusalem without the Islamic peoples doing anything about this occupation of holy places." He added: "Should the Islamic people maintain their present attitude, God knows what will happen next."

Shaykh as-Sabah reiterated Kuwait's rejection of any aggression against any Islamic country, whether the aggression came from the East or the West. He expressed the hope that the Islamic Conference will find a solution for the Afghan problem.

Chatti Interview

LD270834 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 27 January--Several Islamic countries have proposed the freezing of the various types of relations with the USSR, including political relations, and this matter will be put to the vote at the Islamic foreign ministers conference. This was disclosed by Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti. He also pointed out that the Islamic countries might boycott the Moscow Olympic games. This question, he added, will be discussed as part of the first item on the conference agenda. He also said that the boycott of the Olympics by 35 Islamic countries would undoubtedly have a great effect on the games.

In an interview with Saudi AL-JAZIRAH published today, Chatti spoke of the approach of the Islamic foreign ministers conference toward the regime in Kabul. He said there were various proposals made by Islamic countries for the severance of political and economic relations with the Kabul regime and for suspending its membership in the Islamic and nonalined organizations.

Chatti said that the object of the emergency conference of Islamic foreign ministers was to condemn the USSR and expose its aggressive intentions toward the Islamic world.

Haq Opens Conference 27 Jan

BK270802 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0510 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[27 January inaugural address by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq at opening session of Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Honorable Mr M'hamed Boucetta, foreign ministers, esteemed delegates and respected ladies and gentlemen: peace be upon you. The first extraordinary session of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference has been summoned to review an extremely extraorindary situation. This extraordinary situation is created by the Soviet Union's military intervention in our neighboring Islamic and nonalined nation, Afghanistan. I welcome the foreign ministers and delegates on behalf of the Government of Pakistan, the Pakistani people and myself, who, despite varied engagements, have come to attend this extraordinary session. I not only hope that their stay in Pakistan will be enjoyable, but that they will also succeed in the virtuous objectives for which they have assembled here. It is fortunate for us that Pakistan has been selected by the Islamic Conference for this session. Despite little time for preparations, we have made full arrangements for this conference according to our resources and capability. However, if there are still some problems, I hope you will overlook them.

This conference is a representative assembly of 900 million Muslims residing in important and widespread areas of the world. You know as well as I that these 900 million people believe in one God, one Prophet and one Book [Koran] and are all members of the Islamic community. We thank God almighty that, beside providing the finest faith and a complete ideology of life to this community, He has also offered enviable human and material resources to it. The majority of the countries of this community are situated in regions of the world which have special importance for international peace and the welfare of the world's nations. We must consider why a community, which is important according to [word indistinct] standard, large according to human resources, and unique according to religious standards, is facing varied problems in recent times. On the one hand, the first Kibla [Al-Aqsa Mosque] of the Muslims is under foreign domination and the people of Kashmir and Palestine have been deprived of their rights. On the other hand, our Iranian brothers who are busy consolidating the Islamic Revolution are being subjected to various threats. The latest agonizing situation in this series, which agitates the entire world, is the Russian aggression in Afghanistan. This aggression, in which massive Russian troops participated, is in total violation of the basic recognized principles of international relations.

The victims of this aggression are the 15 million people of Afghanistan, who have never bowed to foreign domination. I believe that the self-respecting, valiant and brave people of Afghanistan this time also, God willing, will uphold their traditions.

You might remember that 10 years ago, when the act of desecration at the Al-Aqsa Mosque occurred, it acted as a spur for the sons of Tauhid [faith in one God] and they established a permanent organization, namely the Islamic Conference, to protect their spiritual, moral, economic and social values. Certainly, the setting up of this conference was an important step toward strengthening the Islamic community. But the fact is that despite all our efforts, the Palestinian people, even today, are deprived of their homes and human rights.

We must ponder on why the Islamic community is involved in various issues and why the security of the Islamic countries is facing danger. I believe you must have dwelt upon this and numerous other such issues a number of times and must have considered their solutions on the basis of your insight, prudence and experience. I do not wish to preach or deliver any instruction on these issues. However, after considering these questions I have come to the conclusion that the real cause of the weakness of our deeds is the weakness of our faith in God. We make tall claims for adherence to God's commandments, but in reality we do not fully adhere to them, nor do we have the true Islamic spirit in our hearts. We are inclining more toward materialism in our daily lives. We are forgetting that Islam is a religion which, along with the spiritual satisfaction of human beings, also meets material needs fairly. Therefore, in my opinion, the urgent need of the time is that we first search our hearts, strengthen our faith in God and straighten our lines. If we complete this task, then you can be sure that we will strengthen our defense against external powers.

Islam is a complete way of life which teaches tolerance and forbearance toward other religions and ideologies. We Muslims do not like to impose our ideologies upon others, and we cannot tolerate efforts to forcibly impose other ideologies upon us. Ideologies have their own place and importance, and I believe that an ideological war should be fought on the ideological front. Efforts to make an ideology successful with shackles and fetters or to impose it upon others are contemptible.

We have observed the changes that have taken place in Afghanistan with great attention and concern. During the last 2 years many changes have taken place there which have directly affected Pakistan--in the form of Afghan refugees and even the violation of our borders. Despite this we have always acted with great patience and restraint, considering these changes as an internal matter of Afghanistan. We have tried in every way to maintain normal and cordial relations with Afghanistan.

Due to the recent foreign military intervention, the situation there has changed qualitatively, and this has far-reaching repercussions for international peace and security. This is a matter of particular concern to the Islamic world and of general concern to the world as a whole.

This is the first time since World War II that a powerful neighboring country has made an independent and sovereign Islamic country the victim of its aggression. We view this with deep concern. We fear that if this effort to enslave other nations with the use of force is not halted in time, then both world peace and the very existence of smaller nations will be threatened. If this tradition is allowed to continue unrestrained, then what has happened in Afghanistan could also happen to other countries. Are we returning back to the Stone Age--after thousands of years of human progress--where the greatest reality in human life was force and force alone? Are we moving toward a time when powerful states will swallow smaller states without fear or concern? If, God forbid, this happens, then the destiny of our human development will turn into a destiny of human destruction. This should be avoided as far as possible.

This extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference should not be limited simply to forceful declarations. We should realize the gravity of the situation and our objectives. Merely expressing concern at the way in which the independence and authority of our Afghan brothers, who are followers of Islamic traditions and culture, have been trampled upon is not enough. Along with expressing our sympathy with our brothers living in Afghanistan, we should also try in every way to have Afghanistan's territory evacuated immediately and totally by the Soviet troops.

Brothers of the community, this conference should send a clear message to the Soviet Union: that the Islamic world views the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan with displeasure and demands that this powerful country stop the process of military intervention in Afghanistan forthwith. Only if this is done can the relations of mutual trust and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic world be effectively restored.

I am happy that the international community has vigorously supported our principled stand against the foreign military intervention and that 106 member states of the UN General Assembly have condemned the Soviet action in Afghanistan and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign forces from there. This great majority vote of the United Nations is a clarion call of the human spirit which should be heeded by the entire world because to disregard it would be tantmount to the death of humanity.

The foreign ministers of the Islamic community are meeting today to implement this principle and to give force to this just call. Today we are standing at a milestone in history, and the entire world's attention is focused on us. Today we have been given an important responsibility. Today the Islamic community is waiting to see the steps taken by the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference to save an Islamic nation from the clutches of foreign aggression.

Brother Muslims, one direct result of the events in Afghanistan is that so far about 500,000 Afghan people have been forced to leave their homes and take shelter in Pakistan. With the worsening internal situation in Afghanistan, the number of refugees is increasing day by day. I am afraid that without any change in the situation the number of Afghan refugees will go on increasing. These shelterless refugees, deprived of all their belongings, the majority of whom are aged, women and children, were forced to emigrate because they wanted to maintain their religion, faith and freedom. We are taking care of these brethren in an Islamic and humanitarian spirit. If we are lacking in hospitality it is not because we are not generous, but because the resources are limited.

I want to mention to you there that the situation in Afghanistan and the emigration of refugees from there are not matters of concern to Pakistan alone, but should be matters of [words indistinct] and the whole world. We are helping these hard-pressed brothers within our resources and, God willing, will continue to do so, but their maintenance should not depend only on Pakistan's resources. It should be a matter of attention for assistance by the whole world. Lately, some international agencies and countries have started helping Pakistan. They deserve thanks and praise. But much more strenuous and continuous efforts are required to meet the massive requirements.

Muslim brothers, the real problem is not the maintenance of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, but the internal situation in Afghanistan. Unless the situation is reformed there, refugees will continue to be displaced, human lives will be lost and human values will continue to be trampled upon. We have feelings of friendship and sympathy for the people of Afghanistan who are linked to us in unbreakable ties of Islam. We hope their difficult period will soon be over and they will be able to live according to their own wishes and objectives.

Islamic brothers, basically we are assembled here today to review the delicate situation in Afghanistan resulting from Russian aggression. From this platform I assure our Afghan brothers that the convening of this conference proves that they are not alone in this difficult time, but that the Islamic community and the entire world fraternity are with them. I have drawn your attention to several aspects of the Afghanistan issue and I believe that during the conference you will review all the facets of this issue according to your prudence, experience and insight and will reach concrete results which can be implemented.

There is one aspect to which I would particularly like to draw your attention--that is, that to avoid such a situation in the future, instead of considering the individual security of Islamic states, we should think about the collective security of the Islamic community's existence. If we continue to have our own ideas and opinions and preserve them, then I fear that the revolutionary efforts will not be able to check forthcoming storms. History testifies that only communities capable of facing the storms with collective power and full force can survive. One of the most important of the basic principles of our Islamic faith is to establish an Islamic community, and the basic philosophy of this principle is that if all members of the community are united and participate in each other's ordeals and sorrows, they can never be hurt. To establish an Islamic community is the commandment of God and its negation is the defiance of God's word. Exemplary punishment awaits those guilty of disobedience. We pray to God to protect us from disobedience and help us in establishing an Islamic community.

Along with human efforts to solve worldly issues, it is also imperative to implement the orders of God--and the basic commandment of God is included in the Kalma Taiyebah, that is "la ilaha illa-Allah"--there is no God but Allah. I believe that if Muslims, by implementing this basic order and by obeying God, become independent of other big or small worldly gods and do not fear anyone except that real Creator, then they can succeed in this world as well as in the world hereafter.

So let us strengthen our belief in God and transform our deeds according to Shariah, forge unity among our lines, and pledge that no effort will be spared for the superiority of Islam and the defense of the Islamic community. A heavy responsibility lies upon your shoulders in this delicate situation. I believe that using your intelligence, insight and experience, you will succeed in formulating an effective and united path of action to find solutions to the serious issues facing the Islamic world.

I pray to God almighty that He might provide guidance for your deliberations in the conference and make your efforts a success. Amen. Long live Pakistan! Long live the Islamic community!

Indian Ambassador Walks Out

BK280301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] An official spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has confirmed that the Indian ambassador in Islamabad, Mr K.S. Bajpai, who was present at the inaugural ceremony of the Islamic foreign minister's conference in the Pakistan capital, walked out when he noted a reference to Kashmir in the Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq's statement. Any reference to Kashmir and the manner in which it was made is considered by India as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Simla agreement.

Closed-Door Session Begins

BK270857 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] At its second meeting, the Islamic Conference elected Mr Agha Shahi chairman of the conference. On the recommendation of the conference chairman, the foreign ministers of Zambia and Bahrain were elected vice chairman of the conference. Addressing the conference, Mr Agha Shahi said the world should be told that what has happened in Afghanistan concerns the entire Muslim world, because our destinies are interlinked. Only through our efforts and unity can we guarantee peace and a better future for the next generations.

The Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Boucetta, was elected rapporteur general of the conference.

In his conference address, Mr Habib Chatti [secretary general of the conference] said that it is the duty of all Muslims to deal unitedly with the situation created due to the Soviet intervention.

The conference is now in a closed-door meeting.

Agha Shahi's Address

BK271013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Jan (AFP)--Pakistan's foreign minister, Agha Shahi, acting president of the Islamic Conference, in his opening speech called the delegates to unite on four points:

1. "The conference must reaffirm that the Islamic countries will not tolerate the violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence of any Islamic country."

2. "It must condemn that military intervention in Afghanistan and call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign forces from the territory of Afghanistan."

3. "It must express its opposition to the threat of force against any country of the region and further express its opposition to pressure and intimidation from any quarter against any member state of this conference."

4. "The conference must also reinforce the abiding commitment of the Islamic community to the Palestinian and Arab cause."

Mr Shahi said he expected a "clear verdict" of the organisation on these issues.

The reference to "the threat of use of force against any country of the region" was seen here by observers as a concession to Iran and some Gulf countries concerned over the recent evocation by President Carter of the possibility of use of force if vital Western interests were hurt in the region.

The four points were also considered by most observers here as the basis of the future resolutions of the conference for which some kind of general consensus seems to have already been reached among the Islamic delegations.

More on Conference Deliberations

BK271613 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] According to conference sources, after the opening of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, two closed-door sessions were held today. The conference at its plenary session this afternoon approved the report presented by the senior Officials Committee. Radio Pakistan quoting conference sources has reported that this plenary session also approved a two-point agenda for the conference.

The agenda includes the Afghanistan situation and other related developments and foreign pressures on Islamic states, the Jerusalem issue in light of the current situation, and the Palestinian issue.

The plenary session then began a general debate. According to conference sources, the debate will continue in tomorrow's closed-door sessions.

The conference set up a Political Committee comprised of delegates attending the conference. Pakistan Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz was appointed chairman of the committee, whose first session is being held about now.

Libyan Delegate's Speech

BK271520 Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Jan (AFP)--Libya today made a violent attack on the United States at the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference here, severely irritating several Gulf state delegates who described the attack as a Soviet attempt to sabotage the conference.

Reliable sources said that at the first closed door session of the conference, which opened this morning to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Libyan ambassador to Bahrain Ramadan Ar-Rubi' said the "fuss over Afghanistan is an American ploy to divert attention from its aims on other regions." Mr Ar-Rubi' also requested adding the normalisation of Israeli-Egyptian relations to the agenda and discussing the issue of U.S. bases in Muslim countries under the same item.

On Saturday Iraq suggested discussing Israeli-Egyptian relations, but the proposal was slated [as received].

Meanwhile Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Kamal Karizi insisted that the agenda include a move to condemn U.S. economic sanctions against Iran. The Libyan delegation supported the request.

The final agenda will be adopted this afternoon, but informed sources firmly ruled out any question of the conference deciding economic sanctions to induce a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

TA271645 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that the Soviet Union, which has occupied Afghanistan, should immediately and unconditionally withdraw from that country and the Afghan people should be free to determine their own system. Erkmen addressed the afternoon session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which met in extraordinary session in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, to discuss the situation created by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the developments in the region.

Speaking at the conference, Erkmen expressed Turkey's views on the issue. The TRT correspondent in Islamabad, Can Okaner, reports Erkmen said that Turkey cannot tolerate a country forcing its will on a neighboring country. Erkmen said that such an attitude is contrary to the principles of neighborliness, mutual trust and cooperation. Noting that Turkey is seriously concerned about the developments in Afghanistan, Erkmen added: This military intervention which the Soviet Union has realized by occupying Afghanistan, a sovereign and independent member of the international community, has seriously damaged the atmosphere of security necessary for the continuation and development of international peace. This intervention in Afghanistan is especially noteworthy viewed within the context of the Soviet activities that have continued for some time in the region, extending to the Horn of Africa. If the Afghan intervention is assessed within this framework, the dimensions of the problem can be better understood.

Erkmen noted that Turkey cannot keep silent reagarding the bitterness felt over the occupation of Afghanistan. Pointing out that the problems Pakistan is facing due to the Afghan refugees in the country should be solved, Erkmen concluded by saying that Pakistan's security and stability are of vital importance to the Islamic world.

The Islamic foreign ministers conference, which met in extraordinary session this morning to discuss the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, will continue its work tomorrow as well.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister's Address

BK271719 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Bangladesh has told the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad that the presence of foreign troops and their direct involvement in Afghanistan is a serious threat to peace and stability in the region. The foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, while addressing the conference this afternoon also called for concerted and immediate action by Islamic countries for the immediate stoppage of further spilling of blood in Afghanistan.

The Bangladesh foreign minister said that the Islamic countries [words indistinct] complete withdrawal of all foreign troops and restoration of peaceful conditions in Afghanistan to enable the Afghans to decide their own destiny.

Professor Haq said the armed intervention in Afghanistan and the continued presence of foreign troops there are a violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the independent and sovereign status of a Muslim country which is also a founding member of the nonalined movement. The foreign minister said the situation in Afghanistan poses a fundamental challenge to the principles of the UN Charter and the nonalined movement. He said Bangladesh has always resolutely opposed external interference in the affairs of another country in any form and on any pretext.

Professor Haq called upon the conference to adopt a concerted action to insure security of all Islamic countries (?through) adequate and sustained measures for economic and political cooperation.

Saudi Foreign Minister's Speech

ID280106 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad--Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has described the Soviet armed invasion and flagrant military occupation of Afghanistan as repressing a flagrant challenge to the Islamic nation and showing gross disregard for Muslims and Islam.

In his speech this evening to the emergency conference of Islamic states' foreign ministers, his highness warned against the dangerous situation in Afghanistan and pointed out that the Soviet aggression against the Afghan people has totally exposed the dangerous dimensions and the direct threats [words garbled] in fighting Islam and eliminating it. His highness reaffirmed that the Islamic states are capable of safeguarding their independence and protecting their belief and unity. He said that there is one aim which we all share--to uphold Islam and resist injustice and aggression so that security may prevail and peace may return to our Islamic countries and to the whole world.

Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal condemned the Soviet communist intervention in Afghanistan. He said that the Soviet Union not only intervened in the domestic affairs of an independent sovereign state but also transgressed against a state which is a full member of the Islamic Conference Organization, the United Nations and the nonalined states, flouting all international ethics, law and order.

His highness stressed that interference in the domestic affairs of a state is wholly and basically rejected because it is in conflict with the right of the peoples to exercise self-determination and it robs them of their freedom. His highness said that this intervention raises suspicion and doubt about the behavior of the great powers which install themselves as guardians of international peace and security but at the same time do not hesitate to resort to highhandedness and domination and to intervene militarily to impose their will and realize their ambitions.

His higness added: The Soviet Union said its armed intervention in Afghanistan took place in response to the requirements of the friendship treaty between the two countries. His highness asked: Is it friendship that the friend conspires against his friends and commits treachery against him? It is friendship that a state intervenes in the affairs of another state in order to impose the regime it wants on the people of that state? He said the Soviet Union justified its armed intervention with the excuse of providing aid and assistance. What kind of aid is this which means invasion and making people destitute, causing death and destruction? What assistance is this which means domination and ideological [word indistinct] for the purpose of deriving benefit?

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal described the pretexts and excuses the Soviet Union used to invade Afghanistan as illogical. They were also feeble (?and were designed to cover its intervention).

His highness affirmed that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan gives rise to concern and fear among the nations of the area. It constitutes a threat to the security and stability of the area. It also threatens international peace and security.

The foreign minister called on the peoples of the world to shoulder their responsibilities and stand up to this aggression and expansion [words indistinct]. He said the international community has not yet been able to take a decisive measure to stop the armed aggression against Afghanistan. His highness noted that the great powers try to spread their influence and domination over other states.

His highness the foreign minister called on the Islamic states to remain independent and (?to stay far away from) the atmosphere of international (?rivalry and to assert) their nonalinement. His highness also pointed out the need to correct the course of the nonalined movement.

Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal called on the Islamic states to display solidarity and cooperation and to adopt a joint stance and specific measures to confront these dangers within the framework of the Islamic Conference, to support the people of Afghanistan and to work for removing all aspects of injustice, suppression and occupation.

His highness stressed the attitude of the kingdom on the Soviet communist invasion of Afghanistan. He said that the kingdom condemns and denounces the action taken by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. He expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will change its position from that of a colonizer and an aggressor against one of the Islamic states and one of the Third World countries into a supporter for these states in their endeavor to safeguard their independence and achieve progress and prosperity for their peoples.

His highness the foreign minister said that the support of the Soviet Union for the rights of the Palestinian people does not give it the right to usurp the rights of the Afghan people. Its call for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory does not give it justification to occupy Islamic territories.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: If in the past we expressed our appreciatiin for the Soviet Union's stand on the Palestine issue, we hope that its stand and behavior in Afghanistan will not confront the Arab states in particular and the Islamic state in general with the difficult choice--either to be subservient to it, obeying its desire, or to stand against it and work to oppose it. It is better for it and all of us in this case to support our independence and our work to look after our interests and safeguard our rights.

His royal highness added: The kingdom is confident that the conference will shoulder its responsibility efficiently, seriously, assiduously, deliberately and in a manner that will help the fraternal Afghan people transcend the tribulation they are going through and put an end to the painful tragedy they are living.

His royal highness the foreign minister demanded the isolation of the regime that has been imposed on the Afghan people, demanding that it not be recognized nor dealt with politically or economically. He demanded that the Islamic states stand beside the Afghan people in their struggle against foreign occupation.

His royal highness called for mustering of resources and working in all spheres, at various levels and within international organizations, in order to free the will of the struggling Afghan people, to support their right to freedom, independence and dignity in their homeland and to enable them to exercise their sovereignty over their soil. His royal highness stressed that the standing together and solidarity of Islamic states and peoples are apt to eliminate the plot.

His royal highness comfirmed that Afghanistan will remain, as always, an unwavering fortress of Islam in the face of aggressors and those lurking around it. At the beginning of his speech His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his thanks to the sister Islamic state of Pakistan for hosting the conference, its warm reception and efforts in the cause of preparing and organizing the conference. His royal highness proposed that the speech of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq be made an official document of the conference.

Palestinian Delegation Arrives

NC271510 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1442 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Islamabad, 27 January--The GNA correspondent in Islamabad has said that a Palestinian delegation arrived here at noon today and participated in the second session of the conference.

Abu al-Khayr, who heads the delegation, refused to comment on the reasons for the delegation's late arrival but said: We shall seek, during the conference sessions, to achieve positive results contributing to the unification of Arab ranks.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER 26 JAN

NC261041 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1005 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 26 January--The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah at noon today.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on issues of common interest, particularly those connected with the Gulf and with the Arab area in general. The agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which will be held in Islamabad tomorrow, was also discussed.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh kalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah and Kuwaiti ambassador to Bahrain Ghazi ar-Rayyis.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister arrived in Manama earlier today for a short visit while en route to Islamabad.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

NC261550 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1356 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 26 January--The Bahraini foreign minister, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, left Manama this afternoon for Islamabad to attend the emergency session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference due to open Sunday.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said that Bahrain's participation in the Islamic foreign ministers emergency conference, which will open in Islamabad tomorrow, is an expression of Bahrain's deep faith in the importance of joint Islamic moves aimed at preserving the peoples' liberty and self-determination.

The Bahraini foreign minister added that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which is a prominent member of the nonalined bloc, heralds ominous and grave consequences which threaten not only the people of Afghanistan but all independent and peace-loving people in the world as well.

The Bahraini foreign minister affirmed that the moves to liberate the Afghan people is a task demanded by international values, principles and conventions.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah called on all people of the world who have suffered under the yoke of colonialism and who have won their independence to support and aid the Islamic Afghan people, help them face the imminent danger, resist the new imperialism and help them restore their liberty and self-determination.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak expressed confidence in the Islamic countries' current stand, which supports the Afghan people. He added that this stand embodies the conscience of all the people who love liberty and peace and who want to be free from big power domination.

SAUDI BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS SUPPORTED

LD281020 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 28 January--Bahrain today affirmed its full support for the Saudi Arabian decision to boycott the Moscow olympics.

Support came in a cable sent by the Bahraini Council of Youth and Sports Secretary General Shaykh 'Isa ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah to his Saudi counterpart Prince Faysal ibn Fahd.

The cable said that Bahrain has also decided to boycott the games. It described the kingdom's decision as reflecting the common wishes and feelings of all Arabs and Muslims toward the treacherous oppression and aggression against the Afghan Muslim people.

KUWAIT

MINISTER FAVORS RESOLUTIONS SERVING ARAB CAUSE

LD271511 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1227 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Jan--Kuwait today expressed its hope that the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which begun its meetings in Islamabad today, will come out with resolutions serving the Arab cause.

Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Husayn 'Abd al-'Aziz said after the cabinet's regular weekly meeting today that the conference was a good thing for the Arab and Islamic world. But, he added, we do not want the Afghanistan question to overshadow the issues of the occupation of Palestine and Arab territories, and particularly Jerusalem.

He called on the countries participating in the conference not to indulge in "specific matters" at the expense of "the basic problem."

Rejects Outside Interference

LD251115 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A senir Kuwaiti official was quoted here today as saying that Kuwait rejects any threats directed against the oil-rich Gulf region and that the people of the region are capable of maintaining its security and stability.

The Kuwaiti papers AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and AL-QABAS quoted Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn as saying--with reference to the speech U.S. President Carter presented to Congress yesterday in which he said that the United States will use every means to protect its vital interests in the Gulf region--that "it is clear and common knowledge that the questions of maintaining the security of the Gulf is the concern of the peoples of the region and they reject any interference in their affairs."

He added that the Gulf region must remain outside international conflicts and be closed to the presence of great powers and that it must be protected against any foreign intervention.

He pointed out that it is in the interest of the great powers to keep the Gulf, which is considered the main source of oil, isolated from conflicts. He called on the Gulf states to work together and coordinate their standpoints so as to keep the region free of military force and to remove international differences and adverse trends.

AL-WATAN SCORES CARTER STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

LD251059 Kuwaiti KUNA in Arabic 0733 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AL-WATAN has criticized President Carter for praising the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and describing it as a strategic asset to the United States in his message to Congress.

It has also condemned his threat to use American military force against any attempt to attack U.S. vital interests in the Gulf region. The paper said that the problem with American presidents is that they regard other peoples' rights as their own and their country's interests and they justify any means, even the bombing of people with Phantoms and B-52s, to serve these interests.

AL-WATAN described these American standpoints as "aggressive," noting that the first of these standpoints is the continuation of support for the Zionist occupation of Arab land through American military and economic force and the stifling of the rights of the people of Palestine. It added that the second of these standpoints is the present military muscle-flexing in the Arabian Sea to frighten the people of the region...who have freely chosen their own national course.

In conclusion, the paper said in its commentary that Carter's words about security, peace and freedom will not deceive the people who have been burned by the fire of American policy and its direct and indirect aggression against the people of many Asian, African and Latin American countries.

NORMALIZATION OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS DENOUNCED

LD271007 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 27 Jan--Kuwait today denounced the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, saying that it will cause "great harm" to the Egyptians and the Arabs alike.

Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said in an interview with the Kuwaiti AL-QABAS, published today, that the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David agreements which led to the normalization of relations, which began yesterday and which is opposed by the Arab world, threatens the Palestine issue and the interests of the other Arab peoples.

AS-SIYASH: CARTER TO TOUR GULF, INDIA, PAKISTAN

JN260840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 26 January--The Kuwaiti newspaper, AS-SIYASAH, reports today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter will tour a number of Arab Gulf states, in addition to India and Pakistan next spring. The paper, quoting well-informed sources, says that the tour will include Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The paper points out that the tour is intended to alleviate the tension in U.S. relations with the Gulf states.

SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN RIYADH, HOLDS TALKS

JN261753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Riyadh--President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Riyadh at 1430 today, Damascus time, on a brief visit to Saudi Arabia for talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the leaders of Saudi Arabia. He will discuss with them the developments in the situation in the region.

The president is accompanied on this visit by a delegation comprising Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the president's adviser, Dr Adib ad-Dawudi.

The official session between President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Khalid was held at the hall of meetings at An-Nasiriyah Palace in Riyadh at 1715 today, Damascus time. It was attended by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and the president's adviser, Dr Adib ad-Dawudi. Also in attendance was the Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense and aviation minister, His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Saudi ambassador in Damascus Shaykh 'Abd al-Muhsin az-Zayd.

Meets King, Prince Fahd

JN270642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Official talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was held at the hall of meetings at An-Nasiriyah Palace in Riyadh yesterdy at 1715 Damascus time.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Crown Prince Fahd reviewed bilateral relations and discussed the situation in the area from all aspects. All parties agreed on the need to strengthen Arab solidarity, since this is the Arabs' strength enabling them to confront aggression and the hostile scheme represented in the Camp David conspiracy.

At the end of the talks His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz hosted a dinner at Al-Ma'dhar Palace in honor of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The dinner was attended by the members of the Syrian Arab delegation: Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and President al-Asad's political adviser Dr Adib ad-Dawudi.

Also attending the dinner was Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense and aviation minister, His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, ministers, and senior government and armed forces officials.

Khaddam Departs

LD270812 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 27 January--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister left Riyadh this morning to return to Damascus. He was seen off at the airport by chief of the royal protocol, Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahab, and a number or senior civilian and military officials. Khaddam arrived in Riyadh yesterday among a delegation of Syrian officials accompanying President Hafiz al-Asad on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

In a departure statement, Khaddam described the visit as fruitful and good. He added that the Syrian president and King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz have reviewed a number of matters of interest to both countries as well as the current conditions and in the Arab and Islamic world.

Al-Asad Departs

LD271111 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 27 Jan--President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria left Riyadh at 1245 [0945] today for Damascus at the end of his 1-day visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and others.

Before boarding the plane, President al-Asad was embraced by Prince Fahd, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, King Khalid and governor of Riyadh region, Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

CROWN PRINCE FAHD INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

NC261410 Doha QNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Beirut, 26 Jan--Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd has affirmed that Saudi Arabia has no international commitments that aline it with a specific camp and that his country's relations with other states depend on what serves the interests of the Arab nation and of Saudi Arabia.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-BAYRAQ, published today, Crown Prince Fahd affirms that in its foreign policy, Saudi Arabia insures that its dealings with other states are on a reciprocal basis. He says that no state enjoys special privileges, except within the framework of its good treatment of Saudi Arabia. Regarding Arab policy in general, the kingdom's policy depends on the particular state's attitude toward Arab issues. Within this framework, Crown Prince Fahd explains that Saudi Arabia must adhere to the Arab issues, which are clear.

Crown Prince Fahd says: When we call for full rights for the Palestinian people and for establishing their own state according to their wishes, we are demanding a legitimate right that is as clear as day. He explains that neither Eastern nor Western states can prevent the Palestinian resistance from demanding its rights.

Emphasizing the need for Arab solidarity, Crown Prince Fahd says: We must, in order to be in a strong position, exhibit solidarity and agree upon a foreign policy which must proceed along a wise and straight course that is devoid of rashness and emotionalism.

Affirming that there were no political motives behind the Grand Mosque incident, Crown Prince Fahd says: From the moment the mosque incident began, the Saudi people--their tribes, leaders, army, security forces, National Guard--in the towns and deserts rallied around the kingdom and its government with full support. He adds that the condemnation of the incident at this level testifies to the people's adherence to Islam and their love of their rulers.

Asked about the protection of the entrance to the Gulf and Saudi Arabia's position on this issue, Crown Prince Fahd said: We believe that things that either concern the Arab nation or depend upon its will must be tackled by the Arab nation without interference from other countries. However, on the international level, there are states that are concerned with this waterway because it is of interest to them. Fahd further says: We therefore hope that we will not be embarassed by being asked to do things that are beyond our will and capabilities that might cause us great harm because of their proximity to us. Any international competition or problem that might occur in this waterway will harm us more than these countries [presumably the superpowers].

Crown Prince Fahd calls on all friends in the world to appreciate these issues, which he describes as extremely delicate. He says that the waterway, as is well known, is an international entrance that no country can say requires a special permit to pass through. Such a thing would create a great catastrophe.

On relations between Saudi Arabia and the PDRY, Crown Prince Fahd says there have been no skirmishes between the two countries, as certain media have reported. He stresses that nothing has occurred.

In reply to another question, Crown Prince Fahd says that Saudi Arabia has not proposed the convocation of a conference of Red Sea littoral states.

To a question whether there is a Saudi strategy to counter Camp David, his highness says: The Camp David strategy is not binding on the Arab states, which have their own strategy and methods. The Camp David strategy does not concern us in the least and does not commit us to any stands. What actually commits us are the decisions of the Arab states that attended the Baghdad and Tunis conferences.

Concerning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and whether he contacted U.S. President Carter after the invasion, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd says that he did not contact President Carter after the Soviet invasion of Kabul, adding that this invasion has become an international issue and not merely an Islamic one.

Prince Fahd calls on Muslims throughout the world to perform their duty and help the Afghan people confront the Soviet invasion, of which no logic or law approves. He adds: As an Islamic state, we have been greatly affected by what has taken place. We hope that this matter will be resolved within a reasonable framework. Concerning what is being said about the division of the Islamic world between the two giants, there are rumors that the major powers are trying to share the small states and divide the world into an eastern and a western part. This is a sensitive matter that cannot be resolved decisively or responsibly. He adds: There are many reports in the world to this effect. What we fear is that tension created by such reports might serve as a prelude for a new world war.

To a question whether a dialog took place between Saudi Arabia and the Russians before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Prince Fahd says: There have been reports about such a dialog. However, as far as I know, no dialog is taking place between us. He adds: The Soviet Union is a big power that has a prominent position in the world. However, it was not the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia but the Soviet Union that sought the dialog. He explains that there are trade relations between Saudi Arabia and the Eastern camp, including the Soviet Union and the PRC. Prince Fahd stresses that there have been no secret contacts with Moscow, saying: When the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia decides to contact the Soviet Union, it will do so publicly.

The prince further says: We do not compete with the Soviet Union in any way. Nobody can use us as a tool. In the circumstances we cannot but admit that the Soviet Union is a major power and that we want no problems with it. He adds: A frequent error is to highlight Saudi Arabia as the only state that can resist the Soviet Union and fight it everywhere. This is a mistake, and we do not want to nominate ourselves to a rank we cannot attain.

Answering a question on rumors that Saudi Arabia has kidnaped and interrogated Nasir as-Sa'id, the chairman of the so-called Arabian Peninsula People's Union, His Highness Prince Fahd says: Nasir as-Sa'id has been opposing the kingdom for more than 25 years.

We have never tried to kidnap or harm him, because there is no reason for this. Moreover, the Saudi people are aware of their conditions and the facts surrounding them. Therefore, it is not known whom Nasir as-Sa'id is addressing.

Fahd goes on: The statements by Nasir as-Sa'id have no effect on our society, although they might deceive some non-Saudis. Fahd stresses that the country is open to anyone who wants to make sure that Nasir as-Sa'id's allegations are completely false. Prince Fahd describes the allegation that the kingdom has kidnaped Nasir as illogical. Referring to the story that a Saudi military plane had landed at Beirut airport and that the Saudi ambassador boarded it together with a person who was veiled and tied, Prince Fahd emphasizes that this is a lie, saying: The fact is that the daughter of the Saudi ambassador in Damascus had died in a hospital in Beirut. It so happened that there were no flights from Beirut to Saudi Arabia that day. As a tribute to the ambassador, His Majesty King Khalid ordered that the deceased be transported aboard a special Saudi plane, which landed at Beirut airport and openly transported the body of the dead girl.

Comments on PLO, Oil Policy

LD251210 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] San'a'--Deputy Premier and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his hope that the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference in Islamabad would attain the unity of the Muslims needed to achieve their wellbeing and strengthen their solidarity so they could repel the naked danger threatening this sensitive part of the world. His Highness Prince Fahd said that the conference will be held to study the dimensions of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In a statement to the Yemeni ATH-THAWRAH, published today, his highness emphasized that the basic element of the strength of the Arab and Islamic nation is their solidarity to confront the dangers surrounding it from all sides. His highness called on the Arab nation to discard peripheral differences and to concentrate on amassing its forces and direct its resources against the Zionist enemy which is trying to fragment its efforts.

His highness reaffirmed that the Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East problem and that solving it in a just manner would secure the stability of the region and the return of tranquility. His highness denied that King Husayn, during his recent visit to the kingdom, had submitted an alternative plan to that of Camp David. He said that such matters ought to be discussed within the framework of the Arab League and they and any plan must be unanimously approved by the Arab nation.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz reaffirmed the kingdom's rejection of the policy of pacts, and said: We do not approve the establishment of military bases in any Arab country because this touches upon its sovereignty. His royal highness added that it was not the policy of the kingdom to be linked with any state, whether from the West or the East, by agreements which would permit interference in our internal affairs. In his interview with the Yemeni ATH-THAWRAH, his royal highness explained that this posture did not prevent us from purchasing weapons, without conditions and commitments, from any side.

His royal highness underlined the kingdom's oil policy and reaffirmed the kingdom's striving to protect the interests of the developing countries and not to harm the world economy. He said that the kingdom took into consideration the effect that the increase in prices would have on the world economy and the developing countries. In this connection he pointed to the fund set up by OPEC to help developing countries harmed by the rise in oil prices.

Regarding Saudi-Yemeni relations, His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy premier, said that ties between the two sisterly countries emanate from the Islamic faith, language, neighborliness, unity of aspirations and destiny. His highness added that officials in the two countries comprehend this cohesion and work in earnest to promote and strengthen the relations between the two countries. His highness referred to the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Committee and said that this committee, which meets regularly, works in all sincerity to strengthen and promote these ties.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd spoke about the achievements which the kingdom had realized during this stage. He explained that the kingdom is preceeding toward strengthening its security and stability guided by the Koran and the sayings of the Prophet. He said that the kingdom's economic, social and cultural development had made great strides and it is still proceeding. His highness announced that the formulation of the new basic system of government in the kingdom will be completed shortly.

MINISTER SCORES USSR'S 'FLAGRANT INTERVENTION'

LD251353 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 23 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Interview given to Muhammad Ra'if Badawi of AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM by Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani--date not given]

[Excerpts] Riyadh--[Question] What is the kingdom's position regarding the current events in Afghanistan?

[Answer] The Saudi Kingdom has declared its position regarding the blatant Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which, in reality, is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of an independent state, by which the Soviets have contravened all international laws and conventions. Despite the fact that this is not the first such act by the Soviets, it nevertheless is one of the ugliest forms of flagrant intervention. I believe that the Soviets' loss will be heavy, especially in the economic and moral fields, because they have presented to the world the real, ugly face of the Soviet system which they have been trying to conceal. They have been claiming that they have embarked on a new course in international relations--one of respect for the sovereignty of nations, the freedom of the peoples and the dignity of the individual. Their intervention in Afghanistan has deprived them of the ability to cover up any longer--because it has bared their aims and schemes. I believe their loss will be heavy as time goes by, especially if the free world joins hands and solidly stands against this form of intervention by which they have violated Afghanistan's security and stability and its people's dignity.

[Question] What is the reality of the rumors about attempts being made by the Soviet Union to secure closer ties with the kingdom?

[Answer] There is nothing new in the kingdom's relationship with the Soviets. Our attitude and policy in this connection are clear and well known. When it decides anything, the kingdom has the habit of not working secretly but of adopting clear and declared stands.

[Question] How does Arab solidarity stand at the beginning of the eighties?

[Answer] I very much doubt that Arab solidarity will be "standing" in the eighties.

LINOWITZ MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER KHALIL

NC271707 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 January--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil met this evening with Mr Sol Linowitz, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy and head of the U.S. delegation to the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, who arrived in Cairo today at the start of a new tour of the Middle East.

The meeting, which was held at the prime minister's office, was also attended by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton. After the meeting, which lasted more than 90 minutes, a press conference was held. Sol Linowitz began the conference by expressing his appreciation to Dr Mustafa Khalil for giving him the opportunity to exchange views and ideas with him on matters of importance to the two sides.

Linowitz said: This is not strange because we are committed to a common issue and a single common aim. We will have the chance to talk to Dr Khalil once again. It seems that we both think the same way and aim at achieving the same goal.

Dr Mustafa Khalil replied with a speech in which he welcomed Mr Linowitz. He said: I feel that his visit to Egypt is short, like his previous visits, and I hope that next time he will stay longer.

Dr Khalil said: We exchanged views, as Mr Linowitz has already stated, and we are all committed to the same issue: The establishment of permanent and just peace in the Middle East. We are determined to make our talks successful.

The prime minister added: We exchanged views, and Mr Linowitz and I will meet again Tuesday morning. Mr Linowitz will also meet with President Anwar as-Sadat Monday evening. When our talks end on Tuesday we will be able to make more elaborate statements.

Mr Linowitz was asked if he was briefed about the proposals Egypt intends to submit to Tel Aviv. He replied: I said earlier that we exchanged views on several subjects related to the negotiations. It is preferable to wait for the forthcoming meetings of the general committee before announcing anything.

Asked if the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy are deadlocked, Linowitz said: We cannot say this now.

Asked if he conveyed to Dr Mustafa Khalil the results of his talks with King Husayn of Jordan in London, Linowitz said: I informed Dr Mustafa Khalil that I held talks with King Husayn in London.

Asked if King Husayn still persists in his adamant refusal to participate in the negotiations, Linowitz said: I do not want to state King Husayn's position.

Answering a question about his reaction to the reported refusal of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to meet with him, Linowitz said: I have heard many rumors about this, but I prefer to wait until I arrive in Israel.

Asked if he discussed with Dr Khalil the question of the participation, or encouragement of the Palestinians to participate in the autonomy negotiations, Linowitz said: We discussed this point in which we are both interested. This is also the aim of our negotiations, through which we seek to achieve autonomy to encourage the participation of the Palestinians.

Here Dr Mustafa Khalil said: The Palestinians could be encouraged with the submission of a plan acceptable to them, not with mere words and invitations to participate without being offered something specific and acceptable. This will be achieved at a later stage.

Asked if he is optimistic, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: Yes, I am optimistic.

Dr Mustafa Khalil was then asked if new and specific Egyptian proposals would be submitted to Mr Linowitz before he leaves on Tuesday. He replied: We will submit new and specific proposals. Asked if these proposals would lead to positive results, Dr Khalil said: We hope so.

Asked to comment on the Israeli proposals which were rejected by Egypt, Mr Linowitz said: I reserve comment until I arrive in Israel. Anyway, it is a first Israeli contribution.

Asked if he expects that there will be a complementary plan, Mr Linowitz said that there will be a second step and a third step. Asked by the MENA correspondent whether a tripartite summit conference among President Carter, President Anwar as-Sadat, and Mr Begin will be held to discuss the question of Palestinian autonomy, Mr Linowitz said: I did not discuss this subject with Dr Mustafa Khalil. The position of the United States and the position of President Carter is that so far we have a negotiating schedule. Therefore, it seems that there is no reason now to talk about a summit.

Asked whether the process of normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel will contribute to the autonomy process, Linowitz said: There is no doubt that the normalization of relations is a contribution by both countries and will directly contribute as a step toward comprehensive peace.

Asked about his statement before his arrival in Cairo that he does not carry new proposals, Linowitz said: I have some ideas, but I cannot divulge them now. At the end of the press conference Dr Mustafa Khalil bid Mr Sol Linowitz goodbye.

LINOWITZ MAKES STATEMENT TO AKHBAR AL-YAWM

NC252235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 January--Sol Linowitz, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, has emphasized the need to achieve full autonomy for the Palestinians which, in the Palestinians' eyes, would justify joining the peace process. He said that it is imperative for Israel to realize that full autonomy must exist if the Palestinians are going to feel the desire to constitute a part of the peace process.

In a statement to the Cairo newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM, to be published in tomorrow's edition, Linowitz stated that he does not believe there is a gap between Egypt and Israel at the autonomy talks. He explained that the current U.S. role is not one of presenting U.S. proposals, but of acting as a force to help the two parties to the negotiations minimize their differences so that they can (?implement) their ideas.

Linowitz announced that the time has not yet come for the convening of a tripartite summit conference among U.S. President Carter, President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to resolve the differences over the autonomy issue.

JORDANIAN PREMIER SHARAF ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN271039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 January--Jordanian Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf arrived in Baghdad today on an official visit to Iraq accompanied by Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim and Minister of State for the Prime Ministry's Affairs Sulayman 'Arar. Sharaf was met at Baghdad International Airport by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

Prime Minister Sharaf said upon his arrival that he brought a message for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from King Husayn dealing with the current Arab and international situation and within the framework of mutual cooperation and the exchange of viewpoints between the two countries.

Sharaf added that his visit to Iraq takes place within the framework of consultations, joint action and the coordination of stands between the two fraternal countries, "especially in the present critical circumstances through which our Arab nation and the world are passing and which require the unification of Arab efforts to bridge any gaps in Arab solidarity and to act in accordance with the spirit of the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions which strengthen and consolidate the bases of Arab solidarity and joint action."

Prime Minister Sharaf said: We are striving to strengthen and deepen the ties with fraternal Iraq through such consultations on crucial issues and the development of cooperation and joint action between our two countries.

Talks Begin

JN271516 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 27 January--Iraqi-Jordanian talks were held here today headed by Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and Jordanian Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. The two sides reviewed and exchanged viewpoints on current Arab issues and a number of international issues of common interest.

Meets Saddam Husayn

JN280902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 January--This morning President Saddam Husayn received Jordanian Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. During the meeting, Sharaf conveyed a message to President Saddam Husayn from Jordan's King Husayn. The two sides also reviewed and exchanged views on the current Arab and international situations. The meeting was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 JAN

JN261713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 January--Artemiy Ivanovich Alikhanov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the Soviet Union, arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

The Soviet delegation will hold talks with officials in the Iraqi Industry and Minerals Ministry on bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Meets With Industry Minister

JN271348 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 January--Tahir at-Tawfiq, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals, met here today with a Soviet industrial delegation headed by Alikhanov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for foreign economic relations in the Soviet Union.

Industrial relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union and the exchange of technical expertise between the two countries were reviewed at the meeting.

It will be recalled that the Soviet industrial delegation arrived in Baghdad yesterday on a visit of several days to Iraq.

PRC CIVIL AVIATION OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN261714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 January--(Chen Yiwang), adviser to the Chinese Civil Aviation General Administration, arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a week-long visit to Iraq.

The Chinese delegation will hold talks with officials of the Iraqi Civil Aviation Corporation to further develop joint cooperation in the field of civil aviation and to open a direct air route between Baghdad and Beijing.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY STIRN ARRIVES 27 JAN

JN271854 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 January--Olivier Stirn, French secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived here tonight at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit.

In a statement to INA, Mr Stirn said he is carrying an oral message from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to President Saddam Husayn dealing with the latest developments in the international situation.

Mr Stirn added that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials dealing with the situation in the Arab and international arenas and issues which concern the Arab homeland and Europe. He will also discuss cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields.

KING HUSAYN CONFERS WITH ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY IN LONDON

JN251829 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at his residence in London this afternoon Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. During the meeting, talks were held on the current Arab issues and the Arab League's role in consolidating the joint Arab action.

KING HUSAYN HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. ENVOY LINOWITZ IN LONDON

JN261827 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received today Mr Sol Linowitz, special envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. His majesty heard the U.S. viewpoint on developments in the Middle East issue and the current international situation.

His majesty reaffirmed to the U.S. envoy Jordan's stand on the bases which it believes can guarantee the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area. These bases stipulate Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination on their soil and to regain their full national rights. They also stipulate the need for full participation of the Palestinian people in discussing their issue, which is the core of the conflict in the Middle East.

His majesty also reviewed the unified Arab stand that was embodied in the summit conferences in Baghdad and Tunis.

Press Commentary

JN270913 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Yesterday's London dialog between His Majesty King Husayn and President Carter's special envoy was another step in Jordan's current active international moves to establish the conviction that the unified Arab position which crystallized at the Baghdad and Tunis summits was an objective one aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the region. King Husayn's efforts are an interpretation of this position, which has not closed the door to dialog. What the king is trying to do is to explain this position to the international community so it will assume its responsibility of achieving true peace in our region out of real conviction.

Today's papers devote their comments to this topic. AR-RA'Y says: The developments in the region have proved that King Husayn's earlier call about taking the time factor into consideration and expediting a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question was absolutely right. It is now obvious that responding to this call is an unavoidable necessity if this region is to enjoy stability and to assume its role of safeguarding all legitimate international interests in it.

It is time the U.S. administration dealt with the Arab cause out of confidence and the conviction that complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and enabling the Palestinians to freely determine their own destiny on their land and to participate in solving their issue will not, in any way, place the region in the Soviet orbit. The Arabs, including the Palestinians, greatly cherish their freedom and are strongly opposed to joining either world camp.

The U.S. administration should rest assured that its understanding and acceptance of this fact will mean the defeat of U.S. policy. What it will really mean, in this case, is that U.S. policy is now in a better position to see things clearly and to move in the right direction. The U.S. administration should also understand that the unified Arab position is not to be construed as an anti-U.S. stand or an overture to the other camp for that matter. This position stems from a sincere desire to achieve a just, comprehensive and viable peace in the region.

On the other hand, the unified Arab position does not mean that the Arabs are being ungrateful for the support given by their friends. It just means that their cause has been, and still is, their main concern and only motive behind their unified position. Keeping their region out of the power struggle is their paramount objective.

Perhaps, the U.S. administration will find the explanation which the king gave to the U.S. special envoy of some assistance in seeing, understanding and accepting the facts.

Commenting on the same topic under the headline "The Arab Nation and the New Challenge," AD-DUSTUR says: King Husayn's words to Sol Linowitz in London and the violent reaction of the Arab masses from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf to the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations are a clear expression of Arab rejection--both on the official and public levels--of the Camp David accords and their only outcome--the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

King Husayn's words, which expressed the feelings of the masses throughout the great Arab homeland, were a faithful interpretation of the Jordanian stand based on the pan-Arab stand which was crystallized by the Baghdad summit and consecrated by the Tunis summit. This stand rejects the Camp David accords, which overlook the substance of the Arab-Israeli conflict and sponsor a wrong approach which isolated Egypt from the rest of the Arab world and turned that Arab country into a bridgehead for Israeli infiltaration into Africa and the Arab world.

In his talks with envoy Linowitz yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn tried once again to convince the U.S. administration of its erroneousness Middle East policy and the danger of its results to the security, peace and stability of the region and the international community as a whole.

Also commenting on the same topic, AL-AKHBAR says: His Majesty King Husayn has assured the U.S. envoy that Jordan continues to adhere to the bases which it considers essential for a just and lasting peace in the region. This Jordanian stand is, in fact, the pan-Arab stand to which all the Arabs are committed. It is the stand embodied in the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and the Arab unanimity at the Tunis summit.

The paper concludes: If the United States is now trying to divert world attention to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, we repeat what the king said before: Jerusalem must come before Kabul. We are not trying to justify any foreign interference in other people's affairs. What we are trying to do is to remind the officials in the United States and elsewhere in the world that the Arab people in the Middle East also have a just cause.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES BRITISH LABOR PARTY LEADER

JN261508 Amman JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Text] London, 26 January--His Majesty King Husayn has received in his residence in London James Callaghan, British Labor Party leader and leader of the opposition. During the meeting, the discussion dealt with developments in the Middle East issue and the current international situation.

PRIME MINISTER SHARAF RETURNS FROM SYRIA 24 JAN

JN241923 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] His Excellency Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf returned to Amman this evening at the end of a 2-day visit to Syria. During the visit, the prime minister held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism and senior Syrian officials on developments in the situation in the Arab area, issues of mutual interest, ways of strengthening joint action and bilateral relations.

MINISTER REAFFIRMS GOVERNMENT POSITION ON PEACE EFFORTS

JN241558 Amman JNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 24 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Amman, 24 January--In reply to a question by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS correspondent in Amman on what is being published about Jordan's stand on the peace efforts, Jordanian Information Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tal stated that Jordan's stand on the peace efforts has been clearly defined. Jordanian officials have reiterated this stand on more than one occasion.

He added: I would like to stress this stand in the following points:

1. Jordan's commitment to Arab solidarity, the foundations of which were laid down by the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences, and to the consolidation of this solidarity because Jordan believes that the legitimate Arab rights will only be restored through a unified Arab position.

2. Jordan's commitment to the principle of a just and comprehensive peace based on a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and to secure the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their fate on their land of Palestine.

3. Jordan believes in a positive continuous dialog to achieve national and pan-Arab objectives within the framework and on the basis of these principles. All meetings and talks held by Jordan fall within the framework of this positive move.

Forces hostile to the Arab nation continuously seek to divide Arab ranks by fabricating lies and rumors to create contradictions within the Arab front which will serve the enemy's objectives and weaken Arab ranks.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS, PLO'S 'ARAFAT MEET

NC261717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat met this afternoon. They discussed current conditions in Lebanon and the area and the need to intensify contacts to help bring about success for the Arab Followup Committee in its mission, especially the implementation of the Tunis summit resolutions including the deployment of the army in southern Lebanon.

RALLIES PROTEST ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN NORMALIZATION

NC261457 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Work stopped today and businesses were closed in certain parts of Beirut, the suburbs and the governorates in denunciation of the start of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel and the opening of borders between both countries. Rallies and popular marches took place in Beirut and other areas in Lebanon. Speeches were given condemning the start of normalization of relations between an Arab country and the Israeli enemy, the exchange of ambassadors and the opening of the borders.

The security and Arab deterrent forces accompanied the marchers in Beirut and the suburbs during which there were no incidents.

GOVERNMENT DRAFTING NOTE TO UN ON ARMY'S ENTRY INTO SOUTH

NC251323 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has said that a note is being drafted on the army's deployment in southern Lebanon and that it will be sent to the United Nations soon. Butrus made this statement upon on leaving his office for B'aboa Place following his 40-minute meeting at 1000 today with the Lebanese UN permanent delegate, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, who declined to make a statement. Butrus declined to confirm whether the United Nations requested that Lebanon wait before sending the army to the south. However, he noted that this subject was discussed with Ambassador Tuwayni.

UNIFIL Statement

NC252025 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] A UN spokesman has announced that in view of much speculation by the media on UNIFIL's temporary mandate in Lebanon and its relationship with the deployment of Lebanese Army units in the tyre area, the UNIFIL command has issued the following statement: The UN stand, being the same as UNIFIL's stand in Lebanon concerning the deployment of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon, is defined in relevant Security Council resolutions. According to the well-known stand, UNIFIL will fully contribute, to the extent possible, to any effort the Lebanese Government will make to restore its authority in that area.

A series of top-level meetings were held between the UNIFIL command and Lebanese authorities this week to discuss what UNIFIL can do to facilitate the deployment of the army. UNIFIL has not voiced any stand opposed to the Lebanese Army's action nor has it heard any opposition either from the United Nations or from the Israeli Government. The UNIFIL command has not proposed, implicitly or explicity, the delaying of this step.

ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETS 25 JANUARY

NC251730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Arab Followup Committee held a meeting at the residence of Minister Dr 'Ali al-Khalil at 1800 today. The meeting was attended by Defense Minister Joseph Skaf, the Arab Deterrent Forces commander, Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, and the members of the committee: Arab League representative Hammad as-Sid, Saudi Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan and Syrian representative Col Muhammad Ghanim.

The conferees reviewed the committee's work and the contacts made with various parties concerned with the Lebanese crisis to help implement the Tunis summit resolutions, particularly those resolutions facilitating the deployment of the army in southern Lebanon and extending legal Lebanese authority throughout Lebanon.

26 January Session

NC261050 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Arab Followup Committee met in B'abda Palace today from 1020 to 1120 under the chairmanship of President Sarkis and in the presence of Prime Minister al-Huss, Minister Taqiy ad-Din and the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] commander. The first to leave the meeting was the Saudi ambassador. He was followed by Prime Minister al-Huss, the Kuwaiti Ambassador, and the ADF Commander, Brigadier General al-Khatib. Ministers al-Khalil and Taqiy ad-Din and the Arab League's representative stayed behind.

An official statement was issued after the meeting saying: The Arab Followup Committee held a meeting under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis. The results of the committee's contacts and meetings with the various parties were reviewed. It has been decided that the committee will continue its contacts and moves. It will hold another meeting under President Sarkis at a date to be fixed later.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SITUATION IN SOUTH

NC271310 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[Text] According to reports received from the south today, the Syrian command has transferred the observation task in several sectors to Palestinian units of the Palestine Liberation Army under the command of Maj Gen Muhammad Sabbagh al-Budayri. These reports add that local and international quarters are following with great interest the Syrian military movements on Lebanese territory. According to these reports, the new Syrian Army is an offensive and defensive army at the same time. Forces of this army are stationed 25 to 29 km from the Israel-Lebanon border.

Observers recall that last week the United States warned Syria and Israel to avoid a reckless operation. Informed persons fear that an incident between Syria and Israel will divert attention from the developments of the situation in Afghanistan and the meetings of the Islamic conference, which began in Islamabad today. Syria, which is hosting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, has boycotted the conference.

Some international circles believe the strengthening of the Syrian Army in Lebanon will disturb the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN271306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife arrived in Damascus at noon today on an official, friendly visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Arab Republic leaders.

Gromyko was welcomed at Damascus international airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur; Director of Protocol Muwafaq al-Qudsi; Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Eastern European Department 'Adnan Nashshabi; Director of the Foreign Ministry's Special Bureaus Lutfi al-Atrash; the Soviet ambassador and senior embassy staff; and the ambassadors of socialist countries in Damascus.

In a statement to the press at Damascus international airport, Gromyko said: We have come to the capital of friendly Syria to hold political talks to which the two countries' leaders attach great importance. Views will be exchanged on the current international situation which has become more tense recently as a result of aggressive and military acts by imperialist quarters, with the United States at their head. Viewpoints will also center on defined issues relating to the Middle East as a whole.

Gromyko expressed confidence that the exchange of view will be fruitful because Syria and the Soviet Union are bound together by a common stand on the most important contemporary issues. Gromyko also stressed the Soviet Union's high evaluation of Syria's principled course in the Middle East and its contribution in the struggle for the establishment of a just and solid peace in the area.

Gromyko also reiterated his country's constant stand on a just peace in the area and its support for the Arabs' just cause.

Gromyko concluded: I take this opportunity to express friendly feelings and best wishes for success and prosperity for the Syrian Arab people and the sons of Damascus.

Talks Begin

JN271953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] The first session of talks between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko began at the Foreign Ministry at 1700 today.

Attending the session on the Syrian Arab side were Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Special Bureaus Lutfi al-Atrash and Assistant Director of the Eastern European Department 'Umar as-Sayyid. On the Soviet side, the session was attended by the deputy foreign minister, the chief of the Middle Eastern countries department at the Foreign Ministry, the chief of the foreign minister's office and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

At the beginning of the talks, Khaddam warmly welcomed Gromyko and said: Your visit to our country in the present world circumstances if of great importance. We stress the good and strong relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union.

During his talk, Khaddam also stressed the importance of continuous consultation between the two countries and said, we are glad for this visit and hope it will have good and positive results. We are confident that this visit will contribute to consolidation relations between the two countries.

Khaddam went on to say: Our talks and exchange of opinion will deal with several subjects, particularly the Middle East situation and the current international situation.

Dinner Speeches Reported

JN272245 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, hosted a dinner banquet this evening in honor of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the Meridien Hotel in Damascus. The dinner was attended by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, information minister, and several ministers. It was also attended by the members of the Syrian and Soviet sides to the talks.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a speech at the dinner in which he welcomed Andrey Gromyko and the delegation accompanying him. He said: This visit comes at a time when the world situation is becoming more complicated and when the Israeli-U.S.-As-Sadat alliance's onslaught against the Arab nation is increasing, thus implementing their schemes of liquidating the Palestine cause and consolidating the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories.

Khaddam added: The goals of this anti-Arab nation scheme have been clear to us since As-Sadat began his betrayal of the Arab nation. This scheme also aims at returning the imperialist political, military and economic forces and hegemony to the region and then to the Third World; at striking at its peoples' accomplishments; at returning the atmosphere of tension to international relations; and at restoring the policy of building military bases and intervening in the affairs of the world nations andpeoples.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister stressed that undermining relations between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union is at the top of the plans of the imperialist, Zionist and Egyptian regime's forces with the aim of achieving several aims. First, to deprive the Arabs of their friend, who has always supported them against the Israeli aggression as well as in all fields. Second, to encircle the Soviet Union and undermine its pretige in the Third World countries that would enable imperialism to draw this world's countries into its orbit and to liquidate their independence and progress. How else can we explain this onslaught by the imperialist, Zionist and As-Sadat regime's quarters against the Soviet Union? They make use of the developments in Afghanistan, knowing well that the one who is with Islam should not offer tremendous aid to Israel, which is occupying Jerusalem--the holy city to the Muslims--displacing the people of Palestine, occupying Arab lands and destroying southern Lebanon.

Khaddam said the one who adopts Israeli aggression and offers it aid and support is the one who should be on the list of the enemies of Islam and Muslims. Khaddam stressed that Islam was and will always remain a liberation movement hostile to injustice, colonialism and oppression and that in content, Islam is anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist.

He said that the voices heard in some states which stood against the Muslims--whether in our region or in other parts of the world--and for many years colonized the Islamic states and pretend to care for Islam at a time when they offer support for Israel and threaten the Islamic states of Iran with a military aggression and economic siege, those voices are hostile to Islam, the Muslims and all the forces of liberation and progress.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed: We rejected and will reject drawing any comparison between the friend who stands by our side and the one who stands by our enemy's side. We refuse to place on the same footing the friendly Soviet Union, which is faithful to the Arabs, and any force or state which gives support and backing to the Israeli enemy. He said the attempts aimed at diverting the Arabs' attention from their main cause will not be successful.

He added that the Arabs' main cause is to struggle against the Zionist entity in Palestine and on Arab lands and to regain their territories and the rights of the people of Palestine. He stressed that the Arab nation's main contradiction is a contradiction with the enemy which occupied our territories and drives away our people, as well as with the enemy's friends and allies and not with the friend who is on our side and supports us.

Khaddam concluded his speech by stressing that the talks held today, which will be resumed tomorrow, will again confirm the depth of friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union and will undoubtedly contribute to enhancing and developing relations.

Andrey Gromyko also delivered a speech in which he stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to support Syria's struggle by all means and the rest of the Arab states which are working steadily to eliminate the results of the Israeli occupation and to establish just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

He said: I would like to stress, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and in the name of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, that the Soviet Union will continue to do all it can in the future to strengthen Syrian-Soviet relations and to develop them progressively.

He referred to the resolutions adopted by the foreign ministers at the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front Conference which was recently held in Damascus. He said: We are satisfied to say that the resolutions adopted at the conference are a clear reply to those who are gambling on destroying relations of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries in order to force them to forget that the Soviet Union has supported them more than once when they were threatened.

Mr Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union firmly supports the Arab states' struggle to regain their legitimate rights and to establish a comprehensive and just settlement.

ALGERIA

COMMENT ON MOROCCAN ENVOYS' VISITS TO AFRICAN STATES

LD251421 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 17 Jan 80 p 7 LD

[Boukhalfa Amazit article: "The Ultimate Maneuver"]

[Text] At least 10 emissaries have recently been sent by King Hassan II to several African capitals in order, it has been stated in Rabat, to explain "Morocco's attitude to the West Sahara problem." The objective of this large-scale campaign is to convey to African heads of state personal messages from the king of Morocco on the "artificial tension imposed on him." Furthermore, it has been emphasized that the king's messengers will contact even countries which have recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, including Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Togo and, finally Congo. The least that can be said already is that this "offensive" rather looks like diplomatic soliciting.

It appears, in fact, that by knocking at the doors of OAU members King Hassan II has rejected all the resolutions which have been voted and adopted by the continental organization. It is strange and paradoxical to say the least that, after boycotting the OAU and making derogatory, if not insulting remarks about it, Rabat is now seeking a framework other than the forum represented by the OAU with a view to raising and discussing a problem on which the entire continent has agreed, even though it is true that, as we have repeatedly remarked, the royal palace has always been partial to an ostrich policy and behind-the-scenes diplomacy. Rabat's intrigues have been notorious, and they are well known to African leaders.

However, it is no accident that the king's diplomats have now awakened and are taking up their pilgrim staffs at this very moment "to explain their policy." There are several reasons for this omnidirectional campaign.

The first and most important reason is that the POLISARIO Front has announced its intention to ask for OAU official recognition. This explains why the royal palace, which appears terrified by the idea that the POLISARIO Front will henceforth be helped and supported by the entire continent, is thus clearing the decks for action.

In fact, you can see that Morocco is rather belatedly seeking to prevent the POLISARIO Front's recognition by the OAU. The decision adopted by African countries at the 16th summit and confirmed by the OAU ad hoc committee which met in Monrovia is irreversible, and it is certainly not any last minute maneuver which will change the course of events or make African heads of state and government break their solemn pledges.

In our view, the only debate which could now open would be a debate on the implementation of the Monrovia decisions. Morocco has been urged by the ad hoc committee to see reason but has so far failed to express its views except by seeking to create another diversion.

At any rate, the military situation in West Sahara portends another very difficult year for the kingdom. A diplomatic maneuver of this kind aimed at postponing withdrawal from the Sahara can only cause confusion among people. But what the king has or pretends to have forgotten is that Africa has already opted for wisdom and justice, which have always characterized OAU decisions, by an overwhelming majority.

CIRCLES 'ASTONISHED' OVER REPORTS OF INFILTRATION INTO TUNISIA

LD272030 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algerian circles have received with much astonishment and regret the reports carried by the Tunisian News Agency concerning the events which took place at the town of Qafsah. It is worth mentioning that the Tunisian News Agency in reporting those events noted that armed men infiltrated into Tunisia from the southwestern borders. These borders are, as is well known, the Algerian-Tunisian borders.

Authorized sources have affirmed in the Algerian capital that those responsible for border control have reported no infiltration across the Algerian-Tunisian borders and no suspicious movement in the area.

On the other hand, some people coming from Tunisia in recent days said that they noticed that border control has been intensified by the Tunisian authorities.

Tunisian Envoy Summoned

LD280850 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] We have learned that the Algerian Foreign Ministry has summoned the Tunisian ambassador in Algeria and asked for clarifications concerning the reported Qafsah incidents.

MOROCCO

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

JN271547 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 27 January--On behalf of the Moroccan Government and people, (Driss 'Abduh al-Marrakishi), deputy speaker of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives, has denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He added that Morocco cannot remain silent over the oppression of Muslim people by the enemies of Islam at a time when King Hassan II is leading another battle in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem committee.

The Moroccan official, who is leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the Sudanese Socialist Union's third congress, asked all Third World states which hesitated to condemn the Soviet intervention, to give a satisfactory accounting. He added that there is a question mark over all regimes that lagged behind in confronting this invasion.

'TREACHEROUS' ATTACK ON TOWN OF AKKA REPORTED

LD271226 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rabat, 27 January, MAP--The town of Akka in the Western Sahara was subjected to a treacherous attack on the 25 January at the hands of mercenaries. The victorious Moroccan Royalist Forces bravely confronted the attackers and forced them to flee. This attack resulted in losses of lives and equipment among the enemy. Bodies of more than 100--whose bodies were left on the battlefield--were counted, 27 jeeps were destroyed, many other vehicles were damaged and our forces captured a significant quantity of weapons and munitions.

Nine of our fighters and 14 civilians were martyred and 23 soldiers and 14 civilians were wounded. One army jeep was lost in the battle.

SUDAN

DELEGATIONS' ARRIVAL FOR SSU CONGRESS REPORTED

JN251148 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 25 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 25 January--The following delegations have arrived here: The Libyan delegation, led by Assistant Secretary General of the Libyan General People's Congress Muhammad az-Zuwayy; the Algerian delegation, led by Dr (ar-Rabi' Khalifah), member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Central Committee; and the Moroccan delegation, led by Driss [name indistinct], deputy speaker of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives.

These delegations have come to attend the third SSU congress, which will begin tomorrow.

The PRC, Yugoslav, Romanian, Chadian and Somali delegations arrived earlier to attend the SSU congress, at the invitation of the SSU.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI ADDRESSES THIRD SSU CONGRESS

JN261645 [Editorial Report JN] Khartoum SUNA in Arabic at 1405 GMT on 26 January transmits a 3,000-word "text" of a speech delivered by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri at "the opening session of the third national congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] this morning."

After welcoming the SSU members and "the delegations of the fraternal and friendly countries which have honored us with their participation," President Numayri reviews detail the history and achievements of the May revolution in Sudan since its eruption to date. He notes how this revolution "triumphed over communist domination in July 1971" and how it forged ahead "from the stage of revolutionary legitimacy to that of constitutional legitmacy," leading to the "election of the first People's Assembly in 1972, which drafted a permanent constitution in April 1973."

President Numayri goes on to speak about the convocation of the first SSU congress in 1974 and the second SSU congress in 1977, which entrenched "the clear and straightforward line adopted by the revolution over the past 10 years to bring about the people's objectives of freedom, democracy, socialism and man's dignity."

President Numayri says that in the revolution's sincere adherence to its democratic line, which is "based on the people's power and the sovereignty of the law," the revolutionary march faced numerous "impediments and negative attitudes," which were overcome thanks to "the people's vigilance and their firm stand behind their revolution and leadership against all the attempts at apostasy." President Numayri adds that the revolution in Sudan has suffered many political and economic pressures and has "confronted armed conflict backed by foreign powers" but emerged triumphant, despite the world economic crisis which surfaced in 1973 and which "had a negative effect on our social, economic and political life."

Speaking on the responsibility of the revolution on the international level, President Numayri points out: "Despite its preoccupation with issues of development, building and liberation on the domestic level, the revolution was not isolated from our nations issues and the issues of struggle and liberation abroad. Its firm and solid stand in support of Arab rights in Palestine and the occupied territories and of the rights of enslaved nations to emancipation and liberation were a sincere expression of the principles of freedom, democracy and social justice in which the revolution believes."

Concluding his speech at the opening session of the third SSU national congress meeting in Khartoum on 26 January, President Ja'far Numayri exhorts the SSU members to be governed only "by the dictates of conscience and love for the homeland" in their election of a new SSU speaker, Central Committee and Political Bureau members, in accordance with "the SSU's bylaws and rules."

Numayri Opens Congress

LD261944 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The president of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, has called on those attending the opening session of the third SSU national congress at Friendship Hall today to ponder and contemplate the results of our political struggle and the (?achievements) of our corporations [words indistinct] between the second and third congresses. The May revolution, protector of the stability of Sudan and the unifier of Sudan, will not permit any threats to the stability of the country or the shaking of its unity.

The president touched on the ordeal of the Afghan people and the Soviet invasion and occupation [words indistinct] traitors and agents [several words indistinct] called on the people of Sudan and the peoples of the world to beware the agents of foreign intervention, the paws of mercenary cats [words indistinct] to the (?hotbeds) of strife and disturbances. In the light of this [word indistinct] we should (?protect) the potentials of the resurgent revolution, (?reaffirm) conciliation [words indistinct] national unity. [passage indistinct]

Submits Report

JN262213 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 26 January--President Numayri has affirmed that Sudan adopts a stand on complete condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and that it also condemns all forms of expansion, hegemony and international terrorism.

In the report he submitted to the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] conference today, President Numayri warned the world peoples against the repetition of the ordeal of the Afghan people and the criminal Soviet occupation [words indistinct].

President Numayri called on the free peoples and the Islamic worlds [words indistinct] a firm stand to rescue the Afghan people [words indistinct] so that no other people will fall prey to invasion and occupation. He added that the agents of foreign intervention and the paws of mercenary cats drag their countries to the perils of sedition, invasion and occupation.

President Numayri stressed that Sudan's foreign policy is based on rejecting the policies of axes, blocs, camps and alliances so that our area will be safe from the evils of foreign intervention [words indistinct] international disputes over zones of influence.

In his report, he added that this policy is in implementation of the instructions given by the second SSU conference on the employment of foreign action to serve our principles and pan-Arab interests.

President Numayri expressed Sudan's readiness to work for the attainment of peace and stability between Somalia and Ethiopia. He also expressed Sudan's readiness to restore peace and stability to Eritrea and Ethiopia.

President Numayri praised Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar for their continuous support for the Sudanese people.

He stressed Sudan's interest in cooperating, for the sake of common interests, with the friendly states and the states with which Sudan has special relations.

President Numayri pointed out the economic integration with Egypt. He said that several firms and agreements, whose accomplishments covered all fields of joint work in the spheres of trade, industry, agriculture, education, transport and other services, have stemmed from the course of the political action and economic integration between Sudan and Egypt.

CHAD MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO NUMAYRI

LD272145 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Abdoulaye Adam Danna, minister of public works and leader of the Chad delegation to the (?third) national congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] during his stay in Khartoum, will deliver to the leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, a letter from President Goukouni Oueddei, head of the transitional government of national unity in Chad. Abdoulaye Adam Danna has praised the SSU and the congress in which the national [word indistinct] is represented. He expressed the hope that his country will gain from the past experience of Sudan so that it will become unified (?like) Sudan under the leadership of (?brother) Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. He expressed the hope that such an experience will result in the unification of all the voices of Chadians under the leadership of Brother Goukouni Queddei, who is currently heading the Chad Government.

DIPLOMATIC DELEGATION POSTPONES DEPARTURE AT EGYPT'S REQUEST

TA280523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Israel's expeditionary diplomatic delegation, which was to have begun operation of the Cairo embassy, will not leave today as scheduled. However, the technical team will leave for Egypt. The change in plans was made in response to a request by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Today, contacts will be held with Egypt to determine the reason for the change and when the team will be able to leave for Cairo.

An official statement issued in Egypt last night says that a delegation of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry will come to Israel next week to try to locate a building for the embassy and a residence for Ambassador Murtada.

EMBASSIES TO OPEN IN CAIRO, TEL AVIV 15 FEB

TA280913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The expeditionary technical team will leave for Cairo to prepare the Israeli Embassy. Our political correspondent has learned from authoritative sources that, in accordance with an agreement between the prime minister and President as-Sadat, it has been decided that the embassy will open on 15 February. The Egyptian Embassy personnel will arrive in Israel around the time of the presentation of the Egyptian ambassador's credentials at the end of the month.

Our correspondent adds that the Egyptians had asked the diplomatic team, which was to have arrived in Cairo today, to postpone its visit because the Egyptians want to study the agreement reached between the prime minister and President as-Sadat during the telephone conversation they held on Friday.

BEGIN DISCUSSES AUTONOMY; REVEALS CONTACTS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

TA261736 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1655 GMT 26 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 26 Jan--"There has been some contact during our government's term. However, I am not free to speak about it." The prime minister was replying to the question of whether there have been any contacts with additional Arab countries regarding a peace treaty. "There have been no contacts recently," the prime minister emphasized. Mr Begin made these remarks in a special interview to the 1979/1980 Journalists' Yearbook edited by Yosef Ahim'ir which will be published this week.

Regarding the autonomy issue the prime minister said: "We raised the idea so that the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el will be able to handle their own affairs. In my opinion, this is a nice human idea, a good Jewish and Zionist notion and we hope it will one day come true. However, we will absolutely reject [the establishment] of a so-called Palestinian state." Begin added: "We submitted the autonomy idea so that there will be no need to draw a border within western Eretz Yisra'el. Thus, we strengthened the position that control over Judaea and Samaria should not be given to an alien element."

Mr Begin also rejected the claim that the precedent set [by the withdrawal from] the Sinai might recur in the other territories: "No Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria will be removed. Anyone wanting to reach an agreement with us should know that settlement in Judaea and Samaria is not only our prerogative but also a top national interest. These settlements may rest assured that they will remain within the boundaries of Eretz Yisra'el."

Regarding the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, Menahem Begin said: "The sacrifices for the sake of peace--although sometimes painful--are justified." According to him, "I would have supported a peace treaty even if I had been in the opposition. I have always claimed that what we needed was a peace treaty and not interim agreements."

Commenting on his relations with As-Sadat, Begin said: "We do not conceal from each other that differences of opinion exist between us. However, these differences do not stand in the way of our mutual trust and our friendly relations."

LINOWITZ SAYS: NO STALEMATE; NO U.S. PRESSURE ON IRSAEL

TA252021 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA

[Interview with U.S. special ambassador to the autonomy negotiations, Sol Linowitz, by Israeli TV correspondent in the United States Dan Shilon, in English, in Washington on the eve of the former's departure for the Middle East--videotaped]

[Text] [Linowitz] First of all, I don't see the present situation as a stalemate--I want to make that clear--what has happened is that one side has put forward some suggestions as a presentation; the other is preparing its own responses. This is the way negotiations proceed. And even though there have been some words exchanged I think the fact is that this is part of an ongoing process.

Now, it is not the intention of the United States at this time to put forward its own proposals. That is not what we are there fore. We are there as a catalytic agent in order to be helpful to the parties, to help them find their areas of agreement, focus on the area of disagreement and try to search for common ground. I have said before--and I want to repeat now--that the United States will undertake to present ideas as may be appropriate to both parties. We will, during the course of the discussions, hope that we can be useful and bring them closer together, but we have no present intention of putting forward proposals of our own.

[Question] In light of the events in Iran and Afghanistan, is it possible that the United States will urge the parties to make a greater effort to complete the talks, and, in this respect, pressure for more concessions will be put especially on Israel?

[Answer] Absolutely not. I have been distressed at the notion that I am coming to apply pressure or the United States, at this point, is about to apply pressure. That's a misconception of what the United States is saying or what we are trying to accomplish.

When I went on my last trip to Israel, I said at that time--and you remember that I said this repeatedly--that the President wanted me to say to the people of Israel and to the people of Egypt: Despite the agony of Iran in which we were then engulfed, that there is no foreign policy issue in the whole spectrum which had a higher priority in his own mind--in his own thinking than the solution of this conflict--this problem. That is exactly where we are today.

In a way the intensification of it--if there has been any--comes from a realization that with a churning in that whole part of the world--here we can achieve a measure of stability because the parties want it. Therefore, we ought to get on with the job and do it. Everybody has agreed that it ought to be done--Israel, Egypt, the United States. In the context of what else is going on it obviously makes sense to move forward toward our common objective. That is all there is. There is no intention of coming with pressure, with proposals, with the United States trying to push its way--none of that. This is a desire on our part, as a friend, as an ally, as a comrade of many years, who worked with Israel and tried to be helpful in this instance.

[Question] But, is it accurate to say that the U.S. attitude toward the Palestinian question these days is closer to the Egyptian one?

[Answer] It would not be accurate to say anything like that. In the first place, the Egyptians have not yet represented their position in full. In the second place, you cannot generalize on something like that. We may be closer at one point with one side and closer on another point with another side, and that happens to be the case. To generalize, to begin to describe in terms of closer to one country than another, is a misunderstanding of what we are trying to do and whatever is in the process.

[Question] What does the United States mean by full autonomy?

[Answer] We do not mean anything at the moment because that is exactly what we are trying to find out in the course of these negotiations. In the Camp David accords the agreement is that there will be full autonomy for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Very wisely, nobody undertook to define specifically what full autonomy means. In my judgement, what it must mean is something which, in the eyes of the world, will seem to be a reasonable definition of the words full autonomy. In my judgment, it is in Israel's and Egypt's best interest to try to work out such a, quote, full autonomy, [end of quote], as to attract the Palestinians, as to make them feel that they ought to join, that they ought to become involved in the process and elect their own transitional authorities.

Therefore, I can only hope that both parties will now proceed, recognizing that this is in their own best interest, that they have undertaken a commitment to provide this full autonomy and to give it enough substance so that the Palestinians and the world at large will say: This does indeed represent a reasonable definition of the terms.

[Question] Do you feel that Israel failed to suggest enough substance to the autonomy?

[Answer] I do not want to say that yet because I have not had a chance, really, to study the proposal in detail and to talk with Dr Burg and my other colleagues in Israel about the suggestions. But I do believe that Israel recognizes that it must put forward a proposal, a model, which will represent full autonomy. I think that in general it wants to do that, because I have been assured by Prime Minister Begin and Dr Burg and the others that, certainly, Israel wants to abide completely by the Camp David accords. The Camp David accords call for full autonomy for the Palestinians.

[Question] I understand that your first meeting during your trip will be with King Husayn of Jordan. What do you expect to hear from him?

[Answer] I don't know. I am going to find out what I am going to hear from him. But I'll tell you why I am going. You remember, when I went on my last trip I had said at the time that as soon as it could be conveniently arranged I wanted to meet with King Husayn. I hoped I could meet with the appropriate leaders in Saudi Arabia and other countries, as well as with some of the leaders in the West Bank and Gaza--if it could be arranged--because I want to hear first-hand what these people think, what's on their mind, how they are reacting to the whole situation.

Now, in the case of Jordan, as we know, it was specifically contemplated, hoped at Camp David, that Jordan would be a party. Jordan has refused to become a party.

I want to find out, if I can, why King Husayn feels as he does and what there might be in these negotiations that gives us an opportunity to work with him in some respects. I just don't know. So I am going primarily to listen, primarily to be sure that I understand his position and to let him know that that's why I am going.

[Question] Do you hear any voices that make you believe that the Palestinians will join the peace process?

[Answer] I can't honestly say that I know first-hand of it. What I do know is that there have been indications that if these autonomy negotiations proceed as we hope and pray they will, so that the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza will have a feeling that there is indeed going to be a real reason for them to join, that they will have something substantive to gain, that they can count on a kind of full autonomy that Camp David talked about, that they would find it difficult not to join in some manner, to respond. I hope to hear some of this myself on this next trip, to see whether I can ascertain it. But so far all I have heard are these general observations that the Palestinian Arabs might well respond if we seem to be making serious efforts to establish full autonomy.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, did the United States make any direct or indirect contact in recent weeks or months with the PLO?

[Answer] Not that I know anything about. The only thing that has happened--and you probably know this--with the PLO was, first in Lebanon, when we had some Americans who were endangered and that was some time ago. We acknowledged to Israel that there was an effort to see if the PLO there could be helpful. Then, I think, early in the Iran situation, when the PLO indicated that it might be able to do something about the hostages, there were some relationships with them. That is as much as I know about.

[Question] Are you actually planning, during your trip, to discuss with the parties the possibilities of an American military presence in the Middle East?

[Answer] No, that is not part of my mission.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, there is some talk in Israel and in Egypt raising the possible need of another summit, a high-level summit, with President Carter, President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. Will you support it?

[Answer] No. Let me just tell you why: In the first place, I reflect the President's point of view, with whom I discussed it, that at this juncture he has complete faith in this negotiation process. He believes that the parties ought to be able to work out their differences and arrive at an agreement--and he is hopeful that they will. The notion that a tripartite summit with President Carter and Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat will somehow magically find answers to these issues that have not yet been explored between the parties, and where points of view have not been discussed and the opportunity for a resolution of them has not yet taken place, is a misconception of what a summit can do. No one can say whether ultimately, at some point, a tripartite summit with President Carter would not make sense. But, at this moment, it does not seem indicative and not one that we favor.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, thank you very much for spending your time with us and all the best in your coming trips.

AFGHANISTAN

KARMAL MAKES DECLARATION GUARANTEEING FREEDOM OF RELIGION

LD251900 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--recorded, in Dari--date and place not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful. Dear brothers and sisters, beloved compatriots. In accordance with the authority delegated to me by the People's United Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], I declare that the sacred religion of Islam, our national customs and traditions which we have inherited as valuable legacy from our forefathers, are cherished by our people and no-one has any right to oppose them or violate them. The sacred religion of Islam, and the approved customs and traditions of our ethnic groups, nationalities and people of our country constitute the inalienable principles of the national order, national culture and valuable moral treasures of our beloved homeland.

Our Muslim people know that during the oppressive rule of the despotic governments of the Naderi family, all the branches of the sacred religion of Islam were under severe restrictions; in particular the followers of the Shi'ite branch and believers in other religious schools used to be humilitated and (?threatened). Similarly, the national customs and traditions of the ethnic groups and various nationalities of our country were under threat. Respect and lasting faith in the sacred religion of Islam and the removal of all restrictions and discrimination from the national customs and traditions of our people constitute one of the mottos and aims of the Sawr Revolution.

But it must be pointed out with regret that the treacherous Amin and his criminal and bloodthirsty band committed great crimes against our noble people, against the religion and sacred beliefs of our people, against the faith and approved traditions of the ethnic groups and nationalities and honorable masses of our country. They subjected to threats honorable men of religion merely for their religion and belief, and they were crushed. They set the Sunni followers against the Shi'ite followers, one ethnic group against another and created division among our people. The treacherous Amin and his criminal band humiliated, threatened, persecuted and arrested prominent and honorable religious leaders, holy men, ulema, maulawis [high priests] learned people, leaders, priests, sermon leaders, mullahs and leading religious men, and chiefs and notables of various ethnic groups, were tortured, imprisoned and martyred.

A large number of religious leaders, holy men, mullahs and notable figures of our ethnic groups, for their safety, were forced to leave their beloved homeland; a number of them were deceived by the antirevolutionary propaganda of the enemies and took the incorrect path of struggle against the Sawr Revolution and against the interests of their own people.

After the events of 27 December 1979, when the Sawr Revolution entered its new phase of evolution, all of our religious leaders and Muslim people who were in prison were released in accordance with the resolution of the People's United Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which was one of the (?serious) measures against the criminal deeds of the treacherous Amin; they are now performing their religious duties and worshiping freely without any aberration [word indistinct]. Their religious beliefs, traditions and customs are fully respected, and they are being invited to serve the people of their homeland in accordance with their age, aptitude and interest in work.

Dear brothers and sisters, once again the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA decisively and honestly declares the full and complete freedom of religion, tradition and national customs of the people of the homeland and complete freedom in respect of the performance of religious practices and traditions of the people, be they followers of the Sunni or the Shi'ite schools, in accordance with the principles of the great religion of Islam, in the mosques, takya khanahs [shi'ite mosques] places of worship, and homes. It also declares the freedom to carry out the duties of any other religions as their followers may have inherited from their forefathers, and the freedom of all religions which do not violate humanitarian principles and present no danger to the security and safety of our Islamic society and our people.

It is also being decisively announced that those who attempt, contrary to religious beliefs, to humiliate the customs and traditions of our people and subject our Muslim people to threats, humiliation and pressure for the sake of their creed and take a stand against the sacred religion of Islam, will be prosecuted under the law and punished in accordance with the laws of the state.

These statements and declaration which are being made on behalf of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA will, after publication in the press, acquire the force of law and will be promulgated as law.

It is being further announced: Those of our religious leaders, holy men, mullahs, ulema and tribal notables and citizens who have left the soil of Afghanistan, will be respected if they return to their soil and homeland, and their full and complete freedom and security is guaranteed. Their ranks, posts, (?lost) property and their freedom to go about their work and activities will be restored to them provided this does not violate the interests of the nation and the state, the territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty of the country.

We promise all the religious leaders in the country that we shall assist them, within the financial possibilities of the state, in providing the necessary conditions for the performance of religious ceremonies. We stretch our hand of friendship and fraternity to all the Muslims of the world and invite them to a common struggle for the sake of peace, freedom, independence, progress, social justice, fraternity and equality. We assure our honorable people that this statement has been made in view of our pure conscience, because of our intense and heartfelt desire for the welfare and happiness of our people and for the sake of the realization of freedom and democracy in the country.

Long live the Muslim free, noble and courageous people of Afghanistan. Victory to the glorious Sawr Revolution, and I beseech God for help.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES IT WILL NOT ATTEND ISLAMABAD MEETING

BK251358 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 25 Jan (AFP)--Afghanistan will not participate in the special Islamic conference meeting of foreign ministers set to begin here within the next 48 hours, Radio Kabul announced in a broadcast monitored in Pakistan.

The broadcast said a communique would give the reasons for the decision later today.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD252152 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The following statement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Ministry of Foreign Affairs was issued today, 25 January:

With the inception of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan, the imperialists, reaction and their collaborators have not only mobilized the emergency meetings of the UN Security Council and the General Assembly for their own poisonous propaganda and, allegedly, for the purpose of debating the Afghanistan issue, but they have also instigated the Muslim people of the world, as is indicated by the idea of holding an emergency meeting of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers. Pakistan, in following its adverse political aims, immediately announced its readiness to host this meeting.

For this reason, the DRA Foreign Ministry, in response to the telegram from Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has pointed out the following:

1. With regard to this kind of emergency conference of the Islamic countries, the position of the Government of Afghanistan is precisely the same as that which it adopted concerning the emergency UN Security Council and General Assembly meetings, that is, the DRA objects to it because discussions on this matter is interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

2. If a clear and decisive (?position) is adopted by the Islamic countries in support of the convening of the conference, the DRA foreign minister is prepared to participate in the emergency meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad in order to refute the imperialist accusations, to remove the danger of imperialist provocations which threaten the DRA's territorial integrity and national independence, and to seek the cooperation of the Islamic countries. Of course, Afghanistan would prefer that this meeting be held in another country to avoid giving it a one-sided atmosphere.

After sending this response to the secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization, the DRA obtained the following information in this connection: [passage indistinct--apparently dealing with past events, Arab-Israeli relations and denouncing imperialist conspiracies]

AFP Report

BK260812 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 26 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Jan (AFP)--Radio Kabul today denounced the special Islamic conference meeting set for tomorrow here on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as an "imperialist plot and a propaganda machine" directed against the country.

The broadcast, monitored in Islamabad, said this was why the Afghan regime decided not to participate in the meeting of Islamic foreign ministers. Radio Kabul suggested that Afghanistan wished to remain a member of the conference by indicating that the country would participate in future meetings.

Some reports here have said the expulsion of the country would be proposed at the conference. The broadcast said Afghanistan originally wished to take part to present its point of view, but decided against it after "progressive countries of the Islamic group" said they would not attend and after other countries decided merely to send officials instead of foreign ministers.

PDPA ORDERS REMOVAL OF SLOGANS, FORMER LEADERS' PORTRAITS

LD253747 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The political bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democtatic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] held a meeting on 24 January chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the party Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, and among other decisions, approved the following resolutions:

All the signs, placards, slogans and writings which have been hung, installed, attached and inscribed in all public places, crossroads, road junctions, outside and inside the government buildings and in private offices throughout the country, most of which bear Chinese-like characteristics and are not in agreement with the present phase of our national and democratic revolution, are to be removed and disposed of. Should there by any need in the future for the writing and hanging of slogans, necessary decisions will be adopted thereon under the supervision of the theory and propaganda committee of the party's Central Committee in accordance with current phase and requirements of the national and democratic revolution.

Similarly, all the portraits of the previous and present party and government leaders of the country in government and private institutions are to be removed and (?collected). All the government and party offices and relevant officials are required to take measures in accordance with this resolution of the political bureau of the party Central Committee.

KABUL REPORTS HERAT PEOPLE EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

LD272135 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A great number of the noble people of Herat and the district of Zendajan met today with Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] CC and of the Revolutionary Council Presidium of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in (?the hall) of Herat City and expressed their support and cooperation with the evolution of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

They warmly welcomed the success of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution which eliminated the (?bloody) Amin, that obedient slave of U.S. imperialism and other dictators of his dark bands. They added that we promise to accomplish our historic duty in defending the independence and sovereignty of our country and fight in a revolutionary manner against reaction and imperialism in this sensitive period of our history. Those of our compatriots who had to flee the country because of the stifling pressure of the treacherous band of Amin should return to the home of their forefathers. Despite their having wasted their energy they should try to accomplish the aims of the Sawr Revolution in the spirit of their revolutionary valor.

Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader thanked them for their patriotism, saying that the country is our common home and that it is the duty of us all to work for the its reconstruction in a revolutionary spirit.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER RECEIVES JOURNALISTS

LD272150 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Nazar Mohammad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and minister of public works, received journalists from Cyprus, Austria and the GDR at 1430 today in his office. At this meeting the minister of public works explained about Amin's bloodthirsty band and disclosed the treachery of the CIA's executioner and spy.

The minister of public works also talked of his ministry's development plans; the extension of Afghanistan's relations with the friendly socialist countries and the DRA's peaceful policy especially after the new phase of the Sawr Revolution. He said that he hopes for a strengthening of relations among all people of the socialist countries and the toiling people of the world. He welcomes the support of all liberation movements and progressive parties from the founding of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and prime minister.

In reply the journalists expressed their decisive support for the new phase in the evolution of the Sawr Revolution and its leadership and promised a speedy consolidation of the friendly relations with the DRA.

KABUL PAPER RAPS U.S.-PRC 'COLLUSION' AGAINST COUNTRY

BK261535 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jan 80 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "The Chain With Missing Links"]

[Text] The United States and China are in collusion to build around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan a chain of offensive bases to threaten the present progressive regime in power and eventually restore the old order to serve the vested interests of imperialism. Evidently, it would be immaterial to both superpowers if millions of innocent Afghans are killed in defence of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution which has obviously brought back to them their democratic rights and freedoms.

According to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said in Peking on January 9, Washington and Peking would take "appropriate steps" to bolster the defence of countries around Afghanistan. He also said the United States would offer China advanced technology such as an earth station to receive satellite transmissions which could ultimately have military value. Brown elaborated that Washington would not transfer such technology to Moscow.

This would be of course in addition to U.S. and Chinese interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan on a large scale by financing and arming various groups of Afghan counter-revolutionaries to fight the lawful government in DRA.

As shown by the NBC-TV, thousands of counter-revolutionaries are trained in military camps in Pakistan. And according to the TIMES of London, Egypt has also jumped into the band-wagon by establishing several military training camps on its territories for the Afghan counterrevolutionary scum.

Meanwhile, in accordance with a U.S.-Turkish defence cooperation treaty, American arms shipments will be resumed to Turkey after the 1974 embargo. The treaty envisages $2,500 million of U.S. military and economic aid to Turkey over the next 5 years. No doubt the Turkish economy is on the verge of collapse. Most of the funds would go to modernize its poorly equipped army of 500,000. In return, Washington will gain access to Turkish military installations including the use of its former 26 military bases.

This will put the United States in a position to carry out electronic espionage on Soviet Union. To mollify the highly anti-American feelings in Turkey, Washington has arranged with its close allies led by West Germany to collect for Turkey a total aid of $1,500 million plus another $950 million from the International Monetary Fund.

On the other hand, the trip to Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is another effort in the same direction to besiege the DRA through hostile forces. According to an official version, "the aim of his voyage is to find out the attitude of the countries in the region he is going to visit about the recent events in Afghanistan."

However, his tour will certainly contribute to the noisy bellicose campaign unleashed in the West concerning the events in Afghanistan. As pointed out by the British press, Carrington immediately left on his trip after Washington announced the measures to increase the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean especially after Washington decided to offer Pakistan urgent military aid of $100 million.

The United States has already indicated its plans to end its embargo on military aid to Pakistan on which Washington and Beijing have reached a "better understanding". The statement made by President Carter about the U.S. intention to use naval and air bases in Somalia, Oman and Kenya is a new manifestation of the course at the perpetuation of American military presence in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. It attests to the further buildup of the U.S. military might in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia under the pretext of events in Iran and Afghanistan. The United States is trying to achieve what it has been so far unable to accomplish, that is permanent deployment of U.S. military bases in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean area.

On the basis of the above, the DRA is being slowly but steadily surrounded by a chain of offensive military bases and camps because it has demanded a friendly neighbour in accord with a valid treaty to send a contingent to help it ward off external raids into its territory.

Though the Pentagon has chosen the right time to bolster its presence in this part of the world, the anti-imperialist stand adopted by Iran would not allow this chain to be completed while the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan are aware of all sorts of plots and intrigues against their sovereignty and independence and shall foil these in good time.

MRS TARAKI ASKS CARTER NOT TO INTERFERE IN DRA AFFAIRS

BK261613 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jan 80 p 1 BK

[Text] Kabul, 10 Jan--Following is the text of the letter sent to Washington by Mrs. Nur Bibi Taraki, wife of martyr Nur Mohammad Taraki, first general secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, former president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to Jimmy Carter, President of the United States.

Mr. President,

As you know, a people's revolution took place in Afghanistan in April, 1978. You, certainly, also know that this revolution was effected by the national armed forces under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which was led, since it was founded, by my late husband, Nur Mohammad Taraki. The April Revolution was carried through in the interests of the overwhelming majority of our people. Therefore, it was welcomed by my dear compatriots with enthusiasm.

During the subsequent period till the middle of September, 1979, my husband, being the lawful head of state--chairman of the Revolutionary Council--was tirelessly working in order to build a new prospering Afghanistan.

But in September last year, Amin, this plotter and apostate, treacherously and perfidiously seized power in the country [and] killed my husband who, I am repeating, was the lawful head of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan while all our family, including myself, were thrown into a horrible jail.

Mr. President,

I am angered and shocked, just as all honest Afghans, by the fact that you are trying to protect this criminal and murderer Amin. You permit yourself to call him "the lawful president" of Afghanistan. Your words insult the memory of my late husband, Nur Mohammad Taraki, who was villainously killed by Amin and his butchers. Your words can only be qualified as a sacrilegious mockery at the memory of thousands of innocent Afghan patriots and fighters for the freedom and happiness of their homeland who were tortured to death by him.

I had the misfortune of witnessing the crimes of this blood-thirsty gang who did not spare even women and children. I myself and my relatives were among those who fell victim to the crimes of Amin and his henchmen. And now, when the party founded by my late husband, its fine sons and daughters, all Afghan patriots have cleared our beloved homeland Afghanistan, of criminals, you take under protection those whom the people have cursed for their atrocities.

Why did you, Mr. President, keep silent when they heinously murdered my husband, the lawful president of the free Afghan state and people a man who gave all his life for the happiness and a better future for my compatriots? Why did not you, Mr. President, display your present concern when the murderer and traitor, Amin, put into prison, tortured and killed true Afghan patriots, old folk, women and children?

I am happy and proud to know that our children, the pupils of my late husband, Nur Mohammad Taraki, continuers of his cause, have lit again the torch of freedom and re-established justice in our homeland. They have always fought for the happiness of our deprived people and the people supported them. The people believes them and will go along with them to the end in defending our homeland and revolution.

Mr. President, we, Afghans, love freedom, peace and independence more than life, and we are ready to shed our blood for the sake of them. We are putting our house in order and demand that no one should prevent us from following the road we have chosen. We do not wish ill to your country and are not doing any harm to it. What is happening is something quite different. It is your government that is giving secret and open support to all the sinister forces which come out against our people.

I am sure that the cause for which my husband, Nur Mohammad Taraki, gave his life will triumph and the freedom loving Afghan people will attain happiness and prosperity.

Nur Bibi Taraki

KABUL NEW TIMES ON U.S. 'STRATEGY' ON SOUTH ASIA

BK251417 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Jan 80 pp 2, 3 BK

[Editorial: "U.S. Strategy Totally Bankrupt"]

[Text] Following the events that occurred on December 27, 1979, which resulted in the dismantling of the blood-stained oppressive apparatus of Hafizollah Amin, the first reaction shown by the wounded ghoul of American imperialism on a global scale was an unpleasant roar, a groan of anguish and a likely unconscious admission to this hidden fact that Mr. Carter recognized the blood-letting Amin setup a "legitimate government." But he had not so confessed earlier.

After smearing his face with the cinders of the burned down Amin's regime which sank into the pool of blood that it had spilled, Carter consulted a few Pentagon and State Department hawks on how to make up for this formidable loss to the American espionage network.

And hardly had 48 hours passed since the overthrow of that puppet regime in Afghanistan when it was made clear that the activities of the imperialist politicians followed two neat patterns. One was aimed at filling the earth's atmosphere with hue and cries against Afghanistan and deafen the peoples of the world with rumours as if with Amin's elimination, the globe had been disconnected from its axis.

The second pattern entailed the poring over plans by a few clever but reticent strategists, geopoliticians, military experts and CIA operatives to encircle with black ink a number of seas and land masses, marking areas they consider friendly or unfriendly toward them. Meanwhile, the hue and cries were raised higher so that the foot-steps of those nocturnal strategists could not be heard and nobody may realise their mischief making.

Carter's sharpshooters rapped the UN gates in a hurry, hollering "You UN members should wake up because your charter has been spurned. You ought to rise because 'legitimate' Amin is no longer there and Soviet troops have entered Afghanistan." Their desperate efforts were aimed at moving from the UN corridor into another, the so-called "Afghanistan crisis". Due to complicated UN procedures, however, they were defeated at the UN Security Council and they turned toward the General Assembly.

This was part of Carter's plan on the surface and did not represent the design of the few silent strategists who were penetrating into the depth of the matter. On January 8, 1980, the U.S. Government official note reached the Common Market headquarters to close its feeding faucet. With the arrival in Brussels of the State Department representative, James Storky, the Common Market food aids to Afghanistan were virtually suspended. However, this was also something superficial and not profound. Of course, with realisation of the fact that the brave people of Afghanistan are prepared to eat grass but not lower themselves to any foreign power or organisation for its food aids used as a political weapon.

On January 9, 1980, American Defense Secretary Harold Brown, sprouted behind the great China wall. And the top secret meeting with Huang Hua was also participated by three of those silent American geopoliticians. Those who watched international affairs superficially did not imagine that so much scope had been reserved in global American strategy for China.

When the cat was out of the bag, Mr Brown spilled all the beans at a Peking reception that U.S.-Chinese cooperation tilted the balance of power in the Near East, west Asia and the Indian Ocean in their favour. Naturally, the word "cooperation" was used in its diplomatic context which actually means "joining forces".

China grabbed this silken rope with both hands, accepting the American gift of an earth satellite and welcoming the offer of strategic technology on sale by Washington. And a page was torn off the book dealing with U.S.-Chinese differences.

On the same day, important people got together at the NATO headquarters in Brussels and decided that the SALT Two accord should not be ratified by the U.S. Senate because of the "Afghanistan issue". The Senate was confronted with a fait accompli by aggressive NATO architects who had earlier prepared the plan for the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the heart of Europe with such mastery.

Later, the British foreign secretary arrived in Oman to express his sorrow for the demise of the reactionaries. But in reality, it was his duty to discuss part of the plan prepared by American imperialism. Afterwards, he went to Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, treacherous As-Sadat raised his voice from the other bank of the Nile, volunteered to offer U.S. imperialism certain bases to use as a springboard against Afghanistan. The disclosures about joint U.S.-Egyptian aerial maneuvers in relation to the situation in Afghanistan astonished the Arab peoples who thought the Camp David conspiracy was directed only against them.

Now it has transpired that the treacherous As-Sadat had put his dignity on sale in addition to spurning the rights of all Arabs including those of Palestine. Also he wanted to demonstrate that wherever U.S. imperialism was in trouble, he was there to palliate its wound. As-Sadat also volunteered to offer the Iranian hangman, the shah, political asylum and now he provides the sharp-toothed American whale a spring board.

Another event was the trip to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Somalia by another silent Pentagon strategist.

Should we try to join various pieces of this jigsaw puzzle, we will realise that there exists a division of labour among various imperialist strategists against revolutionary Afghanistan. For instance, Saudi Arabia will provide the funds, China a few commando trainers, Pakistan the spring board and the United States the arms as the military hardware merchant preparing vile plans in collaboration with its greatly experienced and beguiling master, Britain.

And they are to make concerted efforts against the oppressed people of Afghanistan but the neutralisation of such a well-coordinated all-sided offensive plan calls, apart from the tested valour of the Afghans, for material and moral aids supplied by our friend, the Soviet Union.

Our compatriots should be aware of the strategic pincer movement around themselves by the American imperialists, the Chinese chauvinists, the dollar-worshipping Saudi Arabia, the anti-Islamic Israel, the devilish Britishers and the Egyptian lackeys of imperialism wishing to confront you with an undeclared war.

But imperialism failed to suppress the fervent revolutionary movements of various nations when it ruled over the oceans and continents in its zenith and it will now be knocked down against the just struggle of those nations struggling to protect their independence.

The fact that Washington is getting increasingly interested in getting a foothold in Afghanistan by hook or by crook, and now through raising a hue and cry against Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan is due to a power vacuum in this area following the collapse of CENTO and that of the shah and the emergence in Iran of a resolute leader, a great anti-imperialist in the person of his most reverend Imam Khomeyni.

But its desperate efforts are doomed to fail because imperialist designs are crystal clear to all the peoples in this region, let alone in Afghanistan.

NAMES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS PUBLISHED

BK261331 [Editorial Report BK] Kabul NEW TIMES in English on 10 January carries on page 1 a report on the same appointments in the referent item, making possible to clear and correct the following:

Governor of Ghazi	Sayd Mohammad Jal
Governor of Qandahar	Shahnawaz Shewani
Governor of Herat	Mir Tahmas Raouf
Governor of Farah	Ghani Baktash
Governor of Jowzjan	'Abdol Shokur Dabir
Governor of Ghorat	Aslam Khaliq
Governor of Qondoz	Fazl Rahman Qateh
Governor of Takhar	Rasul Mohammad Azidkhail
Governor of Badakhshan	Amir Beg
Governor of Bamian	Daud Mesbah

AFP REPORTS OFFICIALS SEEKING MUSLIM, INDIAN SUPPORT

BK261134 Hong Kong AFP in English 0809 GMT 26 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Jan (AFP)--The new Afghan authorities have launched a determined effort to woo Afghan Moslems alienated by the Soviet armed presence and successive Marxist administrations in Kabul, the TIMES OF INDIA reported today.

A Kabul-dated dispatch said the new government of President Babrak Karmal was also moving to garner the support of neighboring countries such as India and Iran by assuring them Afghanistan intended to stick to a policy of "positive non-alignment".

Following a message to this effect to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni of Iran, President Karmal has sent a letter to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi requesting India's continued support, the TIMES reported. It said the letter, written in Persian and handed over to the Indian ambassador in Kabul, explained that "internal and external dangers" resulting from "U.S. imperialist and Chinese designs" had forced the Afghanistan to call for Soviet troops.

Mr. Karmal reiterated the assurance that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan "as soon as the danger to the country" was eliminated. In its appeal to Moslems, who make up virtually the entire Afghan population, the new authorities have put the stress on what they call the "profoundly national and democratic character" of the Soviet-backed revolution.

A lengthy message from the Revolutionary Council published in the Kabul NEW TIMES, the country's only English-language daily, said the council condemned alleged atrocities committed by the ousted regime of Hafizollah Amin and sought the cooperation of Moslem leaders in building a society "based on real social justice."

The Revolutionary Council's message also sought to ally fears among the nation's "pure Moslems" engendered by the presence on Afghan soil of Soviet troops. The troops, the message said, had been invited to repulse external aggressions committed by the "patrons of Amin and Aminis" (by implication, the U.S. and China) and would be withdrawn once these aggressions cease. The message also reminded the population that the Soviet Union had supported the Moslems of the world, notable the Arabs in what it called their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

AFP REPORTS SNIPERS IN KABUL WOUND SOVIET SOLDIER

OW261840 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[By Michael Lewis]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Jan (AFP)--At least one Soviet soldier was shot and seriously wounded in Kabul city yesterday in what was believed to have been the first daytime sniper attack on Russians in the Afghan capital.

Afghan witnesses, however, differ over whether one or two soldiers were hit by sniper fire. They said three Soviet soldiers in a jeep stopped on a main road in the western Karte Parwan district of the city to buy cigarettes at a tiny grocer shop. Shots rang out, at least two according to the witnesses, and one Russian was wounded. Some witnesses claimed two soldiers were hit. The Soviets returned the fire with machine guns and automatic rifles.

A military ambulance was on the scene within minutes. The incident occurred within 50 yards of an Afghan military hospital. Four Soviet machinegun-mounted armoured cars then blocked the road while an estimated 40 Soviet troops searched the area but reportedly made no arrests. A steep hill with row upon row of tiny houses clinging to it was opposite the spot, affording plenty of cover for a sniper.

In the past there have been frequent unconfirmed reports of attacks on Soviet troops in and around Kabul, but the incidents all took place at night. Soviet troops are not often seen in the city in daytime but they are everywhere at night, taking over from Afghan troops at key points.

One Western embassy source said a Soviet tank was stationed within 50 yards of their building every night from about 10 p.m. Firing was heard outside the Intercontinental Hotel Thursday night but journalists staying there were not able to source the incident.

Observers here said it was difficult to say whether the shooting marks a new phase of rebel resistance to the Soviet presence in the capital, of remarkably low profile until now.

The shooting occurred shortly after Western journalists had sped to the big mosque in the centre of the city on false reports that an anti-Soviet demonstration was to take place.

THREE ABC NEWSMEN EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

OW261844 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kabul, 26 Jan (AFP)--Three newsmen of American's ABC television network were expelled from Afghanistan today following their arrest two days ago for filming in an "anti-revolutionary area" west of here.

The three were Canadians Jacques Prenier, producer, of Quebec city, and Richard Hull, soundman, of Vancouver, British Columbia, and Briton Barry Fox, cameraman, of Belfast, Northern Ireland. [as received] After Thursday's incident the three had been confined to their hotel. They were told today to leave the country, and put on a flight to New Delhi.

Mr. Grenier said before leaving the crew filmed west of Kabul where they had been allowed through a checkpoint, but were stopped on their return. They were taken to an army camp where there were scores of Soviet troops. Their Afghan driver was dismissed and they were escorted by three Afghans and a Russian. Then began a seven-hour nightmare drive through unlit paths on the outskirts of Kabul. At one point they believed they [words indistinct] taken back to the rebel area, and Barry Fox said he feared for his life and leapt out of the jeep moving at 10 mph (15 kms per hour).

The crew was eventually brought back to the Intercontinental Hotel here, and told yesterday they could no longer leave the building.

MEDIA CAMPAIGN AIMS AT TURNING TARAKI INTO A MARTYR

OW262100 Paris AFP in English 2049 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[By Michael Lewis]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Jan (AFP)--A state media campaign here to turn murdered President Nur Mohammed Taraki into a "martyr" appears to be working. Pictures of Mr. Taraki, which almost all disappeared under the three-month reign of the man who overthrew him, Hafizollah Amin, are sprouting everywhere in the capital of this mountain nation. They are to be found in scores of the myriad shops making up the bazaars of the old town. By contrast there are hardly any portraits of Mr. Amin's successor, Babrak Karmal, who came to power on December 27.

"Hangman Amin," as the media calls the former president, has been effectively obliterated in a "rehabilitation" campaign. Only a few old banknotes recall the earlier regime of President Mohammed Daud, overthrown by Mr. Taraki in April 1978. The "martyr" campaign continued here with lurid details of how Mr. Taraki was suffocated to death by Mr. Amin's agents. The Kabul NEW TIMES reported on the assassination--which occurred either Oct. 8 or 9--in quoting evidence given to a people's tribunal by one of the three killers, Lieutenant Mohammed Iqbal of the People's House guards.

Lientenant Iqbal told how two other men, Lieutenant Rozi, a political officer, and Lieutenant Wodood, communications officer, held Mr. Taraki down on a bed, kicking, and suffocated him. The witness said that he held Mr. Taraki's knees. Lieutenant Wodood held Mr. Taraki's legs, and Lieutenant Rozi put a cushion over his face. Lieutenant Iqbal said they had earlier taken Mr. Taraki's watch and communist party card.

Lieutenant Iqbal said Mr. Taraki did not plead or try to resist his executioners and even offered his hands to be tied with a bed sheet. The assassins wrapped the body in a blanket and buried it in a pre-dug grave, the tribunal was told.

REBEL GROUPS ANNOUNCE FORMATION OF 'ISLAMIC ALLIANCE'

BK271207 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text- Islamabad, 27 Jan (AFP)--Six major groups of Afghan Moslem rebels today announced the formation of an "Islamic Alliance" for the liberation of their country from the "alien and athiest regime" in Kabul.

Addressing a joint press conference, the leaders of Muslim rebel groups fighting successive communist regimes in Afghanistan, said the aim of the alliance was to set up a "truly Islamic" state in Afghanistan. It would also extend cooperation to other organisations in the world struggling against "imperialism and foreign domination."

The full composition of the alliance would be announced by March 1980. Until then, Professor Burhanuddin Rabani has been appointed convener of the alliance and will also be its spokesman. The groups in the alliance include Hezb-e-Islam Afghanistan, Jamiat Islami Afghanistan (Islamic society), Harkat-e-Inqilabi, Hezb-e-Islami (Khalis group), National Liberation Front, and National Revolutionary Front.

Wants Seat at Islamic Conference

BK271518 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Jan (AFP)--The newly-created Islamic alliance for the liberation of Afghanistan has asked the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to recognize it as "sole representative" of the Afghan people, an alliance spokesman said here today. He said the alliance had also asked Secretary-General Habib Chatti to give it observer status at the Muslim foreign ministers conference.

KARMAL ATTENDS INDIAN ENVOY'S KABUL RECEPTION

OW280949 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 28 Jan 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jan (AFP)--Afghan President Babrak Karmal appeared in Kabul last night with the complete Politburo of his ruling party, the first such public appearance together since he took power in a Soviet-backed coup last month, All India Radio reported today.

The Politburo appeared at a reception hosted by the Indian ambassador in Kabul to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Indian republic, the radio reported. It quoted Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, present at the reception, as saying India had adopted a "correct assessment of the situation." India has so far steered clear of any outright condemnation of the armed Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

The radio said the foreign minister had earlier told a news conference that the U.S. decision to resume the supply of arms to Pakistan was a danger to the region. The radio also quoted him as attacking China for its alleged part in training anti-communist Afghan Moslems fighting a 21-month guerrilla war against Marxist rule in Kabul.

He was quoted as reaffirming that Soviet troops were in Afghanistan in limited numbers to meet what he called the threat to the country's security from abroad. The foreign minister had also denied charges that the presence of the Soviets would negate Afghanistan's position as a member of the non-aligned movement, the broadcast said.

LE FIGARO REPORTS FROM MASHHAD ON REBELS' STRUGGLE

LD251053 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Thierry Desjardins dispatch: "Afghanistan: The Second Front"]

[Text] Mashhad--Somewhere in Iran near the Afghan border. It seems that there are Russian tanks not far from here. Just about 20 km on the other side of the border. Yesterday seven tanks were spotted which seemed to be moving toward Iran. This morning they had disappeared.

The Afghan rebels try to follow their trail. High up in the snow-covered mountains or hidden in the bare silver birch woods of the valley, these guerrillas watch all the Soviet troop movements. As soon as a unit enters a mountain pass or strays from the main international road linking Mashhad with Herat, and if night is beginning to fall, they prepare an ambush.

The day before yesterday that happened on the small road which climbs directly north from Herat toward (Chandan) and the Soviet border. It was a truck convoy. It was 1700 hours, in other words almost dark. The Afghans had been warned. They had taken up position at a cuve. They waited until half the convoy had passed and opened fire. They knew it was too late for the enemy helicopters to intervene. According to the leader of these rebels (Seyed Eshaq Deljou) who is leader of the Jamiat-e-Islami movement for the whole western region of the country (the biggest rebel movement), the Russians lost 200 men in this ambush.

That seems a lot but (Deljou) was categorical. Early in the morning his men returned to count the dead from a distance as they were being taken away in Soviet ambulances which had come from Herat under heavy guard. He swore that to me a short while ago in his modest office in Mashhad. It is a small inconspicuous brick-built house in a cul de sac. We sat on the ground around a lighted stove and drank tea. The walls were covered with posters depicting the shadow of a hammer and sickel spreading over central Asia or a cossack with a knife between his teeth. There were about 10 silent, harassed and somnolent guerrillas sitting round us. Deljou never stopped talking.

According to him there are now between 100,000 and 150,000 Russian soldiers in Afghanistan with hundreds of tanks, aircraft--MIG 21 and MIG 23--and helicopters. This expeditionary corps is still being increased by airlifts and by the road through Mazar-e Sharif: "There will be 200,000 soldiers soon. However they are doomed before they start because God is with us."

According to the Jamiat-e-Islami leader these Soviets show little enthusiasm. Most of them are Muslims and when they left Tashkent, Samarkand or Bukhara they were told they were leaving to fight the Americans. Then they found themselves facing Muslims sometimes speaking the same lanaugage as them and often having the same slant eyes. Therefore some have apparently deserted and others have abandoned their weapons without fighting.

The rebels now apparently number more than 150,000 "but the whole Afghan people is mobilized and armed against the materialists." The weapons are old and archaic but "we now have new ones which we have captured from the Soviets and which some Russians have sold us in exchange for hashish." The Afghan rebels now have two major bases in nonoperational zones: Peshawar in Pakistan and Mashhad in Iran. Peshawar serves as a base for Jalalabad (where the Soviets are apparently encircled), Nuristan (where the rebels are still sometimes armed with bows and arrows) and the whole southern part of the country. Mashhad serves as a base for Herat, which is apparently in a state of insurrection and which the Russians are literally besieging, and the whole northern area of Afghanistan, in other words the routes taken by the convoys of reinforcements arriving from the USSR.

[Question] Are the Iranians helping the rebellion?

No, (Deljou) replies, and what is more we do not want help from anybody. We will fight the invasion of our country ourselves. However we would like weapons and aid in the form of equipment and at the moment Iran is not giving us anything. However Islamic solidarity will eventually win the day. We have high hopes. At present Iran is accepting hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees who have fled the massacres.

I then visited some guerrillas on a kind of plateau covered in snow. An icy wind blew from the white mountains around us. It was very beautiful, we were on a big farm--an abandoned fortified castle. There was a huge courtyard surrounded by high mud walls. What were once the sheep-run and the masters' house were in ruins. There were only pieces of wall, also made of mud and covered in snow.

The guerrillas have constructed a shelter in a corner of this vast courtyard. Two rooms built from mud with a corrugated iron roof. There were four men there--four guerrillas with their wives and children. About 20 people in all. The men had been there for 1 year. However they brought their families who were still living in Herat just 1 month ago. They feared reprisals, "the Russians kill all the guerrillas' relatives."

These men go to fight, to lay ambushes for the Soviets in the evening on the edge of a wood or the corner of a road for 1.5 to 2 months, then they come back to spend a few days with their children, clean their weapons, buy munitions and take orders before crossing the border again and resuming the fight. It is a 3-day journey across the mountains to go from peace to war. They take a land rover to the little river which marks the border. They cross the water by raft or sometimes by a ford. They take cross-country motorbikes, then horses (or camels) to get to the top of the mountains which look down on the Soviet route. It is a terrifying itinerary through the mountains, icy waterfalls, sheer drops, snowstorms (it is starting to snow again) and with an extremely low night temperature (minus 15 degrees or 20 degrees).

We Will Roast Them

However these smiling moustached men who seem to have been hewn out of rock are not afraid of anything. They are fighting the tsars' cossacks and materialism (the word they use most often when talking about their enemies), and Allah is with them. They have a quite extraordinary hatred of the Soviets. This is of course an age-old hatred but it has been revived by this new war: "We will kill all the Russians and roast them," they constantly repeat.

Then they told of the atrocities committed by the invaders--stories which are exchanged by the guerrillas in the evening around the fire. It seems that the Soviets are now bombing villages with napalm. Two important villages have apparently been destroyed in this way and their whole populations massacred.

According to one story a regiment dug vast communal graves in several villages with bulldozers and all the civilians were thrown into them alive and the bulldozers then buried dozens of weeping women and children. One of the four guerrillas facing me gave me his word that he had personally witnessed the horrible scene from a hiding place in a house. Is the story true? I do not know of course but in any case the men, women and children sitting round me were convinced that it was.

What can be said for certain amid all these rumors? It is obvious that, aside from the international road, the rebels control the whole region north, east and south of Herat. Moreover they have attacked the Mashhad-Herat road itself several times, and we saw the empty shells of burnt-out vehicles. It is also clear that the war which hitherto was being fought mainly to the east of the country (thanks to Peshawar and Pakistan) is now starting in the west. The 15,000 to 20,000 Soviets stationed around Herat--where, as everybody remembers, tragic incidents last March showed that the population was extremely hostile to communism and the Soviets--are no longer able to move around safely.

In addition, the rebels are trying to unite the four rival movements which hitherto were fighting each other for political, tribal or personal reasons. This unification of groups and the radicalization of the crisis which is producing stances favorable to the rebellion in Islamabad and Tehran is of course strengthening the opposition to the Soviets.

A war between 150,000 barefoot Afghans and 150,000 Soviets seems derisory but, on the one hand, the Afghans know their mountains and colonial wars are not always won by the strongest side and, on the other hand, the freed world might not always have these barefoot Afghans to walk through the snow in sandals. Whatever happens the Soviets are not yet out of trouble in Afghanistan. I have seen Afghan guerrillas; they will fight to the last but before they are all killed they will have "roasted" many of the invaders.

PARIS: CGT DELEGATION REPORTS CALM IN KABUL

LD252022 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] If the CGT is to be believed, absolutely nothing is happening in Afghanistan. Georges Seguy, secretary general of the CGT, has sent a delegation to Kabul to gather information. This morning he received the first telegram--nothing to report as they say in the army. Georges Seguy explains: [begin recording]

The telegram says, among other things: Have visited a prison in Afghanistan. There are no longer any political prisoners, with the exception of 18 Amin supporters, and the prison is being transformed into a manufacturing plant.

In Kabul, the situation is quiet. We walk around freely. The situation bears no relation to the reports circulated in France. As soon as our delegation returns it will give the press a full report on its mission in Afghanistan. [end recording]

In short, a new version of: Everything is fine, Madame Marquise. [as heard]

PRESIDENT KARMAL MEETS BULGARIAN CORRESPONDENTS

AU252047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Afghan leader Babrak Karmal has met with the Bulgarian special correspondents in Kabul and answered their questions.

Question: How do you assess the role of the national fatherland front in the new stage of the April Revolution and what kind of preparatory work is being carried out for its establishment?

Answer: Immediately following the new stage of the April Revolution, the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the government declared the establishment of a broad and democratic fatherland front and called on it to defend the interests of the Afghan people. This front must resist the conspiracy of the imperialism and reaction. We have recently held many talks with the representatives of the various strata of the people concerning the preparatory work on the establishment of the front and its future. The forms, structure and organization of our national fatherland front will be declared in the near future.

Question: How do you view the future of Afghanistan?

Answer: I wish to emphasize that we are analyzing the processes and phenomena of the present stage of development by relying on the scientific theory of society's development. Proceeding from the conditions in Afghanistan and from our political development, we're working toward building a new, progressive and democratic Afghanistan [words indistinct]. Afghanistan will be a state in which all nationalities and tribes will have equal rights. The principle "one for all and all for one" will triumph in Afghanistan.

In conclusion, I would like to convey through you, the Bulgarian journalists, cordial, friendly and fraternal greetings to the BCP, the government, and to all Bulgarians on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government. I also convey my most cordial greetings to your leaders, Babrak Karmal said.

BBC REPORTS LITTLE FIGHTING ON JALALABAD ROAD

TA271630 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[From "News Desk"]

[Text] A report from a BBC correspondent who traveled from Pakistan to the Afghan capital, Kabul, by road last week says there was no sign of fighting and little evidence of a Soviet presence east of the capital. He said it was clear that the Afghan Army--and not the Russians--was responsible for security along the country's main routes to the east.

Afghan soldiers guarding the road near the town of Jalalabad seemed unconcerned about the possibility of any attack by rebel forces.

MTI REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD271905 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent Karoly Patak reports from Kabul:

"Afghanistan remains a nonaligned and Islamic country. Had the circumstances of the Islamic conference not indicated lucidly the reactionary intention of an anti-Afghanistan propaganda [words indistinct]" said Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost in a Sunday meeting with newsmen from a few socialist countries and India. "We have made it clear," he said, "that our absence, which is fully justified after the well-known antecedents, represents no sort of an anti-Islamic position. On the contrary, our government declared to help in every respect exercising the Muslim relgion."

Regarding the nonaligned status of Afghanistan, Dost remarked: Afghanistan intends to pursue a positive and active nonaligned (?policy. It) is no member to any military alliance. The Soviet presence in the country does not alter this situation. It is common knowledge that foreign forces are stations in a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. One should see the end such a presence is serving.

"I confirm that there is a question of a limited- small-strength Soviet contingent which is being stationed in Afghanistan temporarily, for a definite purpose. The aim is to combat a threat from outside. This has nothing to do with the country's internal affairs."

One of the newsmen inquired about the foreign recognition of the Afghanistan Government. "There is no need for any recognition, since here the continuity of the earlier revolution is at issue, we are in its second stage and are adjusting [word indistinct] from the first phase it is the same system of government, the same party and the same leading authorities which are now in power and, what is more, these organizations comprise several leaders whom they had comprised earlier too.

Replying to other questions, the foreign minister said that the facts of the Chinese interference have been admitted by independent foreign sources and even by the Chinese themselves. Regarding Iran, he pointed out that following the December 27 events Babrak Karmal sought contacts with Ayatollah Khomeyni. "I see no reason why the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran would be separated from each other. The moot questions, if any on part of Iran, can be discussed at any level, in any place, we welcomed the just revolution [words indistinct] normalize our relations and know that one day this will come through."

Dost emphasized that Afghanistan embraces its ethnic and religious minorities, referring to the akin nationalities living in Iran and to the Shi'ites in Afghanistan. In connection with India, Dost called extremely constructive the assessment Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gave of the danger of supplying arms to Pakistan.

PRAGUE TV CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH BABRAK KARMAL

LD272137 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the highest representative of Afghanistan, has given an interview to a special correspondent of Czechoslovak television.

We received today from Kabul an interview given to Czechoslovak television by Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Afghan republic: [begin recording in Dari with Czech translation superimposed]

I am very glad to be able to send my greetings via Czechoslovak television to the Czechoslovak people, whom we hold in great esteem because of their exceptional humanity and sense of justice. The people of Afghanistan are linked with the people of Czechoslovakia by a deep and lasting feeling of friendship--a friendship which we are going to continue to develop in the future. We are deeply grateful to your people and your Communist Party and country for the truly fraternal expressions of solidarity so important for the further continuation of the April Revolution in a new stage. But now to answer your questions.

A month is really a short time, but already now we can talk about important results and successes. The first and most important one is that--with the internationalist help of the Soviet Union--we have succeeded in stopping the plans of the CIA agent, Hafizollah Amin, who, as proved by clear evidence wanted to execute a CIA order and carry out a counterrevolutionary coup, who wanted to liquidate all honest and devoted revolutionaries, and who wanted to set up a dictatorship in the country. Another equally important fact is that we have very quickly succeeded in changing the atmosphere in the country and have won the trust of the broad masses of the people. We have released thousands of innocent prisoners and have prevented what was otherwise their inevitable death. This is a fact that has convinced many people about the sincerity of our endeavor to set up a just and democratic order in the country.

We have been able to unite our people's Democratic Party, and the process of creating a broad people's front on democratic principles has also been successful. This is borne out also by the composition of the new government and the cadre policy in the implementation of the consolidation of state bodies at all levels. The negotiations with the representatives of various strata and groups of the population and with religious representatives are also continuing successfully.

At present, we are receiving thousands of letters expressing support for the new leadership and the policy of the new stage of the April Revolution. We must say that this ever-growing support of the broad masses of the Afghan people is in a sharp contrast with the activity of small counterrevolutionary groups supported by world imperialism and sent to our territory from training camps in Pakistan. These gangs are trying to violate the process of normalization in our country, but their terrorism is already turning public opinion against them and against those who control and support them.

We are talking about the first month that has elapsed since the beginning of the new stage of the April Revolution. It was not an easy month, but already we are creating the prerequisites for constructing a better future for our people.

Let us add that we still have to resolve a number of difficult questions in the development of our economy. We must fight illiteracy, the backwardness in the health care and in other spheres. But we can see the Afghanistan of the future as a happy and developing country which wants to live in peace. And I am convinced that facts will disprove all attempts of hostile imperialist propaganda to discredit our goals and policy. In this fight we have loyal allies in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, in other socialist countries and in all progressive people of the world. [end recording]

BBC REPORTS ON SOVIET POSITIONS AROUND JALALABAD

TA280650 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Soviet troops in Afghanistan appear to be ever more entrenched, as our correspondent Mark Tully observed after having just driven out of the country. He says there is evidence of continuing troop movements, and the bus he was on was held up twice by Afghan soldiers before Tully managed to cross into Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province. Here is his report:

[Begin recording] Some 30 miles short of the town of Jalalabad we overtook two squadrons of light tanks and tracked armored personnel carriers manned by Afghan soldiers. Jalalabad is the garrison town for the Khyber Pass. On Thursday and Friday I saw Soviet troops, artillery and armored personnel carriers moving through the capital and turning down the road which leads to Qandahar, the city that controls the other main route into Pakistan. The road to Jalalabad, once you get passed an extensive ring of Soviet tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns surrounding the capital, is guarded down its full length by Afghan troops. They are all (?staying) looking after Jalalabad airport. Afghan troops are much in evidence in the capital, too.

So it looks as though reports of mutinies and desertions from the Afghan Army have been exaggerated. Meanwhile, President Babrak Karmal has again addressed the nation in an attempt to ally Muslim misgivings about his communist regime. In his address he promised freedom of worship to all and offered an amnesty to Muslim clergy and others who feld to Pakistan. [end recording]

INDIA

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS STAGING OF MOSCOW GAMES

BK271608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Indian Olympic Association has decided to stand by the Olympic movement and support the holding of Olympic games in Moscow this August. The decision was taken at its standing council meeting in New Delhi today.

AFGHANISTAN APPRECIATES GOVERNMENT'S ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION

BK271607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Afghan foreign minister, Mr Shah Mohammad Dost, has said that his country has the best of relations with India and wants close cooperation with it for benefit of both. He told newsmen in Kabul that he had seen Indian leaders statements that foreign interference had necessitated the call for Soviet troops. He said this was the correct assessment of the situation.

The AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent, C.V. Raman, reporting from Kabul says that Afghanistan's friendly feeling toward India was reflected in the turnout of Afghan leaders at the republic day dinner hosted by the Indian ambassador, Dr J.S. Teja. Almost the entire Politburo of the People's Democratic Party was present. This was perhaps the first time they have been seen in public together since the overthrow of Amin's regime.

Referring to the U.S. arms supply to Pakistan, Mr Dost said this would affect security in the region. Criticizing China's role, he said the Chinese foreign minister had embraced the insurgents in training camps in Pakistan where Chinese advisers had been seen training them.

Replying to questions, Mr Dost maintained that Soviet troops are in Afghanistan in limited numbers for the specific purpose of meeting threats from abroad. He denied the charge that Soviet troops presence would affect Afghanistan's position as a nonalined country.

DELHI REPORTS HUANG HUA, CHARGE REMARKS AT BEIJING BANQUET

BK270942 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has said that the tense international situation poses a greater obligation of both India and China to promote mutual understanding and cooperation. Mr Huang Hua was speaking at a banquet in Beijing given by Indian Charge d'affaires Ranjit Sethi to mark the 31st republic day.

According to the official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Huang Hua said bilateral exchanges between India and China have increased to some extent in recent years because of the efforts of both parties. The Chinese leaders believe that their counterparts in India share with them the conviction that to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the two great neighboring countries is not only the common desire of the people of India and China but is beneficial to peace and stability in Asia.

India Charge d'Affaires Sethi said that India is committed to improve its relations with its neighbors. It also wants to seek solutions to all outstanding problems.

DELHI NOTES WALDHEIM'S REMARKS ON INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

BK271024 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has criticized the Western and U.S. mass media for describing India's relationship with Pakistan as one of animosity. He was addressing a news conference at the United Nations after his visits to New Delhi, Islamabad and Bahrain.

Dr Waldheim said that Mrs Gandhi had even asked him to convey to President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan India's desire for friendly relations with all neighboring nations, including Pakistan.

Dr Waldheim said that he concurs with Mrs Gandhi's stand that the Afghan crisis must be defused to avoid a superpower confrontation.

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Remarks

LD252006 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] I salute India, a country loaded with history, the thought and art of which form part of the treasure of mankind. I salute the world's largest democracy--with these words Giscard d'Estaing this morning began his 5-day official visit to New Delhi.

Over there it is summer; a brazen sun, blue skies, troops in ceremonial uniform, a 21-gun salute; a single false note in the welcoming ceremony--the Indian band was not familiar with the strains of the Marseillaise, but there are extenuating circumstances--this is the first visit paid to India by a French head of state.

After a first day loaded with protocol--wreathlaying and handshakes--serious business began late in the afternoon. Without mentioning Afghanistan but nevertheless thinking of it, Giscard d'Estaing pleaded in favor of detente: [begin recording]

Everything is unfolding as though the international community had resigned itself to engaging in a new competition for power, accompanied by a hardening in international relations reorganized around two blocs.

While France naturally intends to remain loyal to its alliances, it considers that its role is to explore untiringly the means of reducing international tension. It does this without illusions but willingly, taking care to guarantee its own security and without ignoring the responsibilities incurred. [end recording]

Banquet Toasts

BK251633 Hong Kong AFP in English 1607 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi 24 Jan (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Indian President Nelam Sanjiva Reddy both deplored the Afghan crisis today but without mentioning Afghanistan or the Soviet Union by name.

In an exchange of toasts at a banquet in his honour, President Giscard d'Estaing, who arrived earlier on a five-day visit, complained that in the face of "intervention" that "tend to substitute for the legitimate right of peoples...to choose their own destiny," the world seemed "resigned to engage in a new competition for power, accompanied by hardening of international relations reorganized around the Eastern and Western blocs."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stressed that the "accumulationof armament" created a "much greater risk than in the past." He urged India to increase consultations on disarmament.

He called for increased cooperation between the two countries in the technology of space, nuclear energy and computers.

President Reddy said: "France's interest in safeguarding detente and globalizing its scope is identical with ours. It is our firm view that the Indian subcontinent could develop as a bastion of peace and stability if left to itself and if great power rivalry is kept far hence." Mr. Reddy said "like-mined people like the French and the Indians" should cooperate in creating a world free of its present glaring inequalities."

Giscard's Speech

LD252242 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A great diplomatic first--the official trip to India by Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He is the first French president to make the journey, either in the time of British rule or since independence.

In his first speech in India, the president of the republic reiterated his philosophy of international politics. For him, everything is interconnected--detente, security, disarmament. But in New Delhi, Valery Giscard d'Estaing updated his reflections on three points. Dominique Souchier, our special correspondent, reports on this official trip:

1. What worries the president of France in this part of the world is not only the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; it is more widely the awakening of the two blocs--meaning the Soviet bloc but also the American bloc. Valery Giscard d'Estaing underlined this, adding that France remains naturally loyal to its alliances.

2. Since everything is interconnected, the president of the republic does not exclude any subject during his talks on Sunday 27 January with Indira Gandhi. They will therefore and no doubt discuss also nuclear cooperation, on one condition that the global character of detente necessitates, namely peaceful utilization.

3. Finally, between assorted responses to East-West tension, Valery Giscard d'Estaing has proposed a revival of the North-South dialog, between industrialized and developing countries, an invitation that has been well received by Indira Gandhi who, in any case, in her nonalined role, could have made the same speech, word for word.

Joint Declaration Issued

BK271555 Hong Kong AFP in English 1535 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Jan (AFP)--The following is the text of the joint declaration issued by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the conclusion of their talks today:

Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the international situation which could endanger world peace, convinced of the necessity of basing international relations on respect for the universally recognized principles of the Charter of the United Nations and conscious of the special responsibilities which devolve, in the present critical times, on France and India because of their respective policies of detente and non-alignment, we solemnly declare that:

1. Any situation arising out of the use of force in international relations and intervention or interference in internal affairs of sovereign states is inadmissible.

2. In order to stop further escalation, all states should refrain from any action which could intensify great power rivalry and bring back the cold war, especially through dangerous arms build-up liable to threaten peace and stability in sensitive regions.

3. It is necessary to restore conditions in which the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states can be preserved and the right of their peoples to freely determine their own destiny without outside interference assured.

4. Respect for and implementation of these principles do not prejudice any state's legitimate security interests and would, in fact, go a long way towards safeguarding them.

Accordingly, the president and the prime minister have decided to take all necessary initiatives to defuse present tensions and to help create a climate of mutual trust and confidence. To this end, they will remain in close consultation with each other.

The president and the prime minister appeal to all states, particularly the most powerful ones, to recognise the gravity of the danger and to bend all their efforts to avert it.

Gandhi-Giscard Talks

BK271622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] India and France have decided to take all necessary initiatives to defuse the present international tension and help create a climate of mutual trust and confidence. This is stated in a joint declaration issued in New Delhi this evening after two rounds of talks between the French president, Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. Both the leaders are to remain in close consultations with each other to achieve this objective.

Earlier in the day President Giscard and Mrs Gandhi had wide-ranging talks on international situation and bilateral relations. In the afternoon session, the two delegations met in smaller groups. President Giscard and Mrs Gandhi also had talks for about an hour without the aides. Meanwhile, the foreign ministers and senior officials of the two countries met separately to discuss economic, scientific and other technical subjects.

A spokesman said the talks were held in an atmosphere of great cordiality. The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent understands that the talks are likely to crystallise in the form of a few protocols which may be signed tomorrow between the two countries.

UNIDO CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN NEW DELHI

Rodriguez Llompart Address

FL241619 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 24 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today declared that the decade of the 80s has begun with a deepening of the schism separating developed and developing countries. The decade of the 70s was full of hopes and frustrations, Llompart stated, and later explained that while the developing countries were able to advance cohesively as members of the organizations uniting them, on the other hand in that period of time there was an extreme aggravation of the international economic crisis.

The Cuban minister today addressed the third conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization--UNIDO--which is being attended by delegates from 127 developing countries.

Socialist States Joint Statement

BK251048 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The socialist countries have reaffirmed that they are prepared to expand their economic cooperation to the developing countries. In a joint statement by 10 socialist countries at the UNIDO conference in New Delhi, they have cautioned the developing countries against dangers to their national economy and political sovereignty from advanced capitalist countries. They said industrialization is the key to economic decolonization of the developing countries.

The statement stands the names of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Belorrussia, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukraine and Czechoslovakia.

Walkout on Israeli Speech

BK251627 Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Jan (AFP)--Delegates of all Arab countries except Egypt walked out when the Israeli delegate spoke at today's session here of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) conference.

Israeli delegate Moshe Raviv said in his speech that the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty would benefit Mideast development, and he called on Israel's neighbours to join in the peace process.

GANDHI REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

BK241549 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1501 GMT 24 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister has sent a message to Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat reiterating her government's firm commitment to support the just struggle of the Palestinians, reports UNI [United News of India].

Mrs Indira Gandhi said there can be no peace in the region unless the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are restored unequivocally, including your right to a homeland.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO OVERCOME DIESEL, KEROSENE SHORTAGES

BK251002 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Lok Sabha has been assured of the government's keenness to swiftly remove the shortage of diesel and kerosene in the country. The petroleum minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, informed the house today that a meeting of chief ministers, supply ministers and senior officials has been called on Tuesday to discuss the matter. Mr Sethi said the government is aware of the enormity of the situation and promised quick results soon.

The minister was replying to supplementaries following a calling-attention motion by Mr K.A. Rajan, CPI [Communist Party of India], and other four others. Mr Sethi said the disturbances in Assam are mainly responsible for the scarcity of petroleum products. He said the refineries in Assam had been shut down and several road tankers have been stranded on the border of the state. The Barauni refinery in Bihar has also been shut down with the result the movement of oil and oil products has come to a halt. The dislocation of work at the Bombay, Haldia and Madras ports has also contributed (?its bit) in creating these shortages. Transportation of bulk goods by road, power shortages and the serious drought situation are the other reasons for the shortage. Mr Sethi said adequate imports of these products are being arranged and action is also being taken to move the products quickly across the country. States have been asked to insure better distribution of the commodities and prompt action to curb blackmarketing and other antisocial practices.

PAKISTAN

ATTEMPT TO FORM AFGHAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE FAILS

JN260833 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Islamabad, 26 January--The Pakistani authorities today asked Diya Nasiri, an Afghan citizen, to leave Pakistani territory by this evening at the latest for having planned to form an Afghan Government in exile.

A reliable government source told the INA correspondent in Islamabad that the Pakistani authorities were convinced of the fact that the Afghan citizen was planning to form an Afghan Government in exile. The source said that since he arrived in Pakistan 2 months ago, Nasiri has been meeting with foreign diplomatic missions and newsmen in an effort to implement his plan and to declare a government in exile.

KARACHI REPORTS INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO AID AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK251710 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The oil-producing countries of the Gulf are to provide economic assistance to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. This was announced in Abu Dhabi today at the end of talks between a representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and different oil-producing countries.

According to Riyadh radio, a committee has been set up in Riyadh under the governor of Riyadh, (Sadar Asa Mand), to collect arms for the freedom fighters of Afghanistan.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengko Ahmad Rithauddeen has said that Malaysia will present a proposal at the foreign ministers conference of Islamic countries in Islamabad for setting up fund to aid Afghan refugees.

Christian inter-aid has made arrangements for sending aid worth about 5 million rupees for the Afghan refugees in Baluchistan Province.

KHOMEYNI EMISSARY IN ISLAMABAD CALLS FOR ISLAMIC UNITY

BK251644 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A reception was held in honor of Ayatollah Hoseyn Nuri, the special envoy of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, in Islamabad today attended by ulemas, intellectuals and Iranian citizens.

Speaking on the occasion, Ayatollah Nuri, stressed the need to establish strong unity among Islamic countries to face the dangers of anti-Islamic forces.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK261619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Mr Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the Foreign Office today and pledged assistance for Afghan refugees worth 150,000 Malaysian dollars.

The president thanked the foreign minister for this assistance and praised the Malaysian Government's humanitarian feelings for the Afghan refugees.